

THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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"Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER.

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VOL. 36.

EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1901.

NO. 3.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estate, orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention.
42-ly.

J. C. JOHNSON, J. P. McNARNEY,
JOHNSON & McNARNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.
16-ly.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent.
35-ly.
Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND INSURANCE AGT.
EMPORIUM, PA.
To LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage, etc., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me.
F. D. LEET.
CITY HOTEL.

WM. McGEE, PROPRIETOR
EMPORIUM, PA.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county.
20-ly.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office), Emporium, Pa.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-lyr Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel.
27-17-ly

AMERICAN HOUSE,
East Emporium, Pa.
JOHN L. JOHNSON, Prop'r.
Having resumed proprietorship of this old and well established house I invite the patronage of the public. House newly furnished and thoroughly renovated.
48ly

MAY GOULD, TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in the Popular Sheet Music,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S., DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.
Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

DR. CHAS. F. SPANGLER,
Kane, Penn'a.
DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.
CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT.
Dispensary cases treated at Kane Summit Hospital every Wednesday and Saturday morning

The Place to Buy Cheap

—IS AT—

J. F. PARSONS.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE'S

Prescription Department is up to date in every particular. Hundreds will attest to the very low prices, 30 years experience.

Wall Paper.

2000 rolls at 3c per roll. A great variety of high grade paper at greatly reduced prices.

Paints! Paints! Paints!

Paints, oils and varnishes, a full line. Enamel paints, varnishes and stains, in all colors.

Fishing Tackle.

Save money! Call for your Prescriptions, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils Fishing Tackle.

L. TAGGART, Prop.

R. Seger & Co.,

THE PIONEER TAILORS.

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

STYLISH CLOTHES

for the people,

GUARANTEED FITS.

We carry at all times, the largest line of imported and domestic goods to be found in this section of the state. Our prices are within the reach of all, while we aim to please our customers.

NEW WINTER STYLES now here.

STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.
R. SEGER & CO.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE WILLIAM HOWARD

Knights Templar Had Charge of the Obsequies, and There Was a Large Attendance.

Williamsport Bulletin.

The funeral of the late William Howard, which occurred Friday afternoon, was very largely attended by sorrowing friends from this city and out of town.

The impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by the Rev. George C. Foley, D. D., assisted by Rev. William H. Butts, of the Memorial Church erected by Mr. Howard. The music incident to the service was beautifully rendered by the full vested choir.

The handsome casket was fairly buried in flowers and floral designs, among which were an ivy wreath from All Saint's Memorial Chapel, triangle from Henry, Andrew and Joseph Kaye, large basket from William and Josiah Howard, cypress spray from T. S. Clark, bunch of roses from E. R. Payne, cypress spray from the Ladies' Auxiliary to Baldwin Commandery, bunch of carnations from Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Page, heavy spray of ferns and carnations from Elias Deemer, anchor from Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Perley, large basket of carnations and ferns from the West Branch National Bank, broken column from First National Bank of Emporium, cross of carnations, roses and lilies from Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, wreath of ivory and violets from the Williamsport Furniture company, bunch of flowers from Howard Kirk.

After the services at the church Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, took charge of the body, and headed by the Fisk Military band, the cortege moved with slow and measured tread to Wildwood cemetery where interment was made.

At the cemetery the beautiful ritual of the Knights Templar was most impressively rendered, the vocal selections being given by the full Commandery, led by Sir James Fisk with cornet accompaniment.

The honorary pall bearers were Hon. C. A. Mayer and T. C. Hipple, of Lock Haven; R. C. Lippincott, of Philadelphia; George A. Walker and B. W. Green, of Emporium; Hon. J. Henry Cochran, Hon. S. N. Williams, F. Coleman, Elias Deemer, C. La Rue Munson, W. E. Fraser, Addison Candor and F. N. Page, of this city.

The active pall bearers were the following Sir Knights: S. T. Foresman, T. S. Clark, John L. Hall, F. A. Blackwell, Clarence E. Elise, James B. Krause, Walter C. Gilmore, Irvin Gleason, James N. Kline and Hugh McDonald.

The following relatives and friends from Emporium attended the funeral: W. H. Howard and wife, Josiah Howard, Joseph Kaye and daughter, Mrs. Norie, John Howard, Chas. Howard, Mrs. Jas. Hobson, Mrs. M. A. Rockwell, Geo. A. Walker and wife, B. W. Green and wife, I. K. Hockley, wife and daughter, Riley Warner and wife, Henry Auchu and others.

High School Literary Society.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus.....Seniors and Juniors
Recitation.....Alice Montgomery
Vocal solo.....Bertha Dinger
Piano solo.....Nellie Hamilton
Debate—Resolved, That immigration should be restricted from the United States.

Affirmative—Alice Montgomery, Kathryn Welch.
Negative—Clyde McCaslin, Joel Jordan.
Chorus.....Seniors
Judges decision—Affirmative, 1. Negative, 2. Judges—Prof. Bastian, Misses Cleary and Glossner.

The following nominations were made for election Friday afternoon, March 15, 1901:
President—Bertha Dinger, Joel Jordan.
President—Clyde McCaslin, Joel Shives; Secretary—Eva Leet, Myrtle Olmsted; Critic—Miss Van Valkenberg; Asst. Critic—Miss Bonham; Pianist—Nellie Hamilton, Eva Leet.
Adjournment.

Electrician Coming.

Burgess Bardwell informs the Press that an expert electrician, of Philadelphia, will arrive in Emporium to-morrow to confer with the electric light committee.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON DEAD.

Indianapolis, March 13. — General Harrison died at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. Surrounding his bed at the time of death were Mrs. Harrison, wife of the ex-President; Mrs. Eaton, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Morris, of Minneapolis, sisters of the General; the physicians, Dr. Henry Jamison and Dr. F. O. Dorsey; W. H. H. Miller, ex-Attorney General; E. F. Tibbitt, the General's private secretary, and the nurse. Neither Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee nor Russell B. Harrison, daughter and son of General Harrison, were present when the end came. Both are on the way to this city and they are expected to arrive to-night.

General Harrison did not regain consciousness before the end. He has been in a semi-conscious condition since early yesterday morning and at no time was he able to recognize any of the anxious household who were at his side during the long last hours. It had been hoped that at the last he would be able to recognize the members of his family even if he should not be able to speak.

After the death bulletin was posted expressions of personal grief were to be heard on all sides.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of General Harrison's death, Governor Durbin ordered the flag on the State House to be put at half mast and similar tokens of regard for the distinguished dead were shown at the Federal building and numerous private buildings. To the sorrowing family the death did not come as a shock for they have realized that the result was inevitable, and that it had only been a question of hours and minutes since early this morning. Dr. Jamison had informed the family this morning that the end might be expected at any moment.

Exit Star Course—Season 1900-1901.

The closing entertainment of the People's Course, at the Court House, last Saturday night, was a fitting climax to the series of five fine attractions presented to our people during the past season.

Elias Day was delightful—his several character sketches being given with rare dramatic skill. With or without make-up he was equally effective, thus dispelling the popular impression that the main dependence of the impersonator's art is upon his accessories. In the roll of a story teller he scored a distinct success. He was both genuinely pathetic and irresistibly funny, and in fact in that he essayed his absolute mastery of his business could not be gainsaid. The audience which was a large and representative one generously applauded all his efforts. Miss Grace Walker, accompanied by Mrs. Beers, played very beautifully a violin solo and was enthusiastically recalled. The well known abilities of Miss Walker are a matter of pride to her many friends who predict for her a bright future.

Rev. O. S. Metzler tendered the thanks of the management to the patrons of the Star Course for their generous co-operation, and made the statement that a continuation of their support would insure a Course next season.

New Proprietor.

John Heckman has leased the E. H. Thompson hotel on North Main street, and will conduct the same in a first class manner. John is a well-known and old-time hotel man who deserves and undoubtedly will receive a liberal patronage.—Potter Enterprise.

The New Laundry.

Rev. Mulliner, who recently purchased the Bonham laundry, is busily at work remodeling the old M. E. church and will soon be ready for business again. The gentleman is a reliable, hustling man and will make the business go.

Hotel Sold.

H. W. Martindale has disposed of his hotel at Sizerville to E. D. Sizer. Consideration, \$5,000. Mr. Sizer will take possession of the property at once.

Robert-Bair.

Mr. J. L. Robert and Miss Bertha Bair, of this place, were married at St. Mark's Church, last Tuesday morning at 6:30 o'clock, Rev. Father Downey officiating. The happy couple took the morning train for St. Marys, Mr. Robert's former home, where they visited their many friends until last evening. The Press hopes they may pass a long, prosperous and happy life.

Team Killed.

Last Monday while W. L. Dixon was coming down Britton Hill road, near John Mulcahy's, two miles east of Emporium, the wagon slid down a steep embankment taking the horses after it. The horses fell thirty rods and were both killed. The township of Lumber will be in it for a good bill of expense, owing to the fact that guard logs were left off the road. Mr. Dixon is a poor man and the loss of his team takes away his means of earning a living.

New Train Schedules.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co., have issued the new schedule to take effect at 12:50 a. m., March 18th, 1901. The trains will arrive and depart as follows at Emporium:

East—8:15 a. m.; 3:20 p. m. The B. & A. V. trains from Buffalo stop at Junction only, going east, as follows: 11:25 a. m.

West—10:25 a. m.; 6:23 p. m.

B. & A. V. TRAINS.

The Flyers from Washington, New York and Philadelphia will arrive at Junction, as follows: 4:10 a. m.; 5:10 a. m.; 4:35 p. m. From Buffalo, going east and stopping at Junction: 11:25 p. m.; 11:55 a. m.

The local trains on Buffalo division will arrive and depart from upper station, as follows, stopping at Junction also: North, 8:20 a. m.; 1:45 p. m. Arriving, 11:25 a. m.; 7:55 p. m.

Senator Magee Dead.

Senator Christopher Lyman Magee, of Pittsburg, editor, statesman, philanthropist and financier, died at Harrisburg last Friday. The Nation, State and Allegheny county loses a valued citizen. During the past three years Senator Magee has been in declining health and took little interest in public affairs. His funeral took place at Pittsburg on Tuesday, where he is greatly beloved and respected. In politics Senator Magee was a power—feared and respected for his honorable, manly manner of meeting those with whom he differed. He was one of the Grant 306 delegates in 1880 and has been a member of every Republican National Convention since. Of late years he has been identified with the insurgent element opposed to the Republican party. We knew the deceased personally and always respected him for his many many traits—blunt, honest and truthful. His place in the county and State is surely vacant. The honor shown his name is a fitting testimonial to C. L. Magee.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE TO BUFFALO.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to Inaugurate Double Daily Fast Train Service Between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Buffalo.

On March 18 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place in effect its new schedule of passenger trains between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Buffalo. Under this schedule two fast express trains will be run each way daily. The day train will leave Philadelphia 8:30 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:50 a. m., arrive at Buffalo 8:00 p. m.; returning will leave Buffalo 7:32 p. m., arrive at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. This train will carry Pullman parlor cars, dining cars and coaches. The night train will leave Philadelphia at 8:25 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m., Baltimore 8:30 p. m., and arrive at Buffalo 7:35 a. m.; returning, leave Buffalo 8:00 p. m., arrive Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., Baltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington 8:30 a. m. This train will carry through vestibule Pullman buffet sleeping cars and coaches.

Stops will be made by these trains at York, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, Driftwood, Emporium Junction, Port Allegany and Olean, in both directions, and at Arcade and East Aurora northbound. They will be through solid vestibule trains.

This augmented service has been made necessary by the increase in travel to and from Buffalo and the prospective heavy traffic on account of the Pan-American Exposition.

1885-3-1t

CARPETS—CARPETS.—Ninety different patterns to choose from. All new and up-to-date. Call in and see them whether you want to buy or not; no trouble to show goods.

GEO. J. LABAR.

WEATHER REPORT.

(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)

FRIDAY, Probably Fair.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair.

Will of the Late William Howard.

Williamsport Bulletin.

The will of the late William Howard was filed for probate Monday afternoon with the Register of Wills. The document, which is a lengthy one, bears date of December 31, 1900, and names as executors Allen P. Perley, Timothy S. Clark and Addison Candor, Esq.

Nothing is said in the will relative to Mr. Howard's splendid gift to the Masonic fraternity, of this city, but it is understood that this was otherwise provided for.

Mr. Howard made several bequests outside of the family. One of these is for \$20,000 to the incorporated trustees of the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, in trust, to keep the same invested on good and substantial security, and to pay over the interest, income, or dividends in equal semi-annual installments for the support of public worship of Almighty God in All Saints' Memorial Chapel.

To the Williamsport Hospital \$5,000 is left in trust, to keep invested and to use and apply the interest, income or dividends for the support and maintenance of a bed in the hospital to be known as "The William Howard Free Bed." If the hospital ceases to exist, or the fund is used for any other purpose, the \$5,000 reverts to the estate and is to be distributed according to the interstate laws.

The Home for the Friendless also gets \$5,000 in trust, and the interest, income or dividends go to the support and maintenance of the institution. If the Home ceases to exist, or the money is used for any other purpose, then the \$5,000 reverts to the estate, to be distributed according to the interstate laws.

To his executors and to their successors, is created \$50,000 in trust, to keep invested, on good security, and to pay over the interest, income, or dividends in equal semi-annual installments, (first deducting all costs and other expenses), to his wife, Amanda E. Howard, during her natural life, and at her death, the executors shall pay over the principal sum, \$50,000, to his grandchildren (the children of his son Samuel Titus Howard), if living at the time of her death, and, to the lawful issue of them who may be deceased, having left such issue, to be equally divided between them.

To his wife he also leaves his homestead, the house at 110 on Main street, this city, with the stable, household effects and personal property (except notes, accounts, certificates or stocks, bill receivable, bonds, life insurance policies and the like) for life and after her death is goes to his grandson, Godfrey Woodhead Howard, his heirs and assigns forever. In the event of the decease of the grandson before Mrs. Howard's without leaving to survive him any child or children then, at and after the death of Mrs. Howard, it goes to the granddaughter, Marcia K. Howard, her heirs and assigns.

To his executors, and their successors, he leaves in trust \$40,000, to keep invested, and to pay over the interest, income, or dividends, in equal monthly installments to his son, Samuel Titus Howard, during his life, but so that the same shall not be liable for debts of his son. At his death the executors shall pay over the \$40,000 to the grandchildren living at the time, and to the lawful issue of them who may be deceased, share and share alike.

To Wildwood Cemetery Company he leaves \$300 in trust, to invest and use the interest to keep in good order the Howard lot, monument and headstones.

One-half of all the rest and residue of the property, real, personal and mixed, goes to the executors in trust, to invest and pay over the interest in semi-annual installments to his grandson, Godfrey Woodhead Howard, until he is 25 years old. If then, in the judgment of the executors it shall appear that he is a sober and well doing man, competent to care for and manage his estate, the principal is to be paid him. If he is not then competent to care for the bequest, the executors shall continue to pay over to him the interest, or until such time during his life when in the judgment of the executors he is able to care for the money, when he gets the principal. If he dies before the principal is transferred, then the money goes to his children, if he has any; if he has none, then it goes in trust for the granddaughter of William Howard, or her issue.

The residue one-half of all the rest and residue of the property, real, personal and mixed, is left to the executors in trust, to pay over the interest to Marcia K. Howard, the granddaughter, until she is 25 years old. If she is then capable of taking care of it, she gets the principle, but, if not competent, she continues to get the interest until such time after she is 25 years of age, as in the judgment of the executors she is capable of caring for the principal, when that is to be given her. If she dies before the transfer of the principal, it goes to her children, if she has any; if not, to William Howard's grandson.

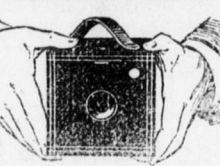
The executors are allowed to sell any and all the real estate except the homestead.

Leg Broken.

Last Monday morning, Willis Haviland, an employee at the Funnace, while working in one of the ore yards, had the misfortune to have his right leg broken below the knee. He is under Dr. Smith's care and is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

All kinds and grades of carpets at LaBar's.

EASTMAN'S KODAK



NEW STOCK OF WALL PAPER AT

H. S. LLOYD'S.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will do the rest.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per year, in advance, \$2.00
If paid in advance, 1.50

ADVERTISING RATES:
Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.
Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 12 cents; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.
Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.
Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
Business cards, five lines or less, 50 cents per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.
No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.
The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The other day there was published a little sketch in one of the papers about

The Man Who done his best in the world, and after all his trials had exclaimed: "There ain't no good in nothin'." It was the despair of a childish pessimist, but in its way it reflected some of the modern thought. The man who tries and gets tired, and then, because of his weariness, upbraids all that therein is, figures rather largely in the literature of the day. The great trouble with him is that he mistakes his own tired feeling for the general condition of humanity. He is like a person with wrong eyes, who needs glasses in order to get a correct perspective, truly observes Webster Wallace, in the Saturday Evening Post. His distorted views he takes as real, and from them argues that the world is not what it should be and that it is in great need of the remedies which he would like to prescribe for its ailments. As a matter of fact, the world is all right, and the individual who thinks it all wrong will find, upon examining himself, or, better still, having a doctor do it for him, that his attitude of mind and body needs to be brought into adjustment with the rest of humanity. The man who enjoys life, who likes to meet his fellow-beings and to participate in the affairs of his district or his country, finds good in everything except positive sin. The whole tone of the successful life should be confidence, hope, effort, striving, and constant optimism. The man who believes he is going to succeed and keeps that conviction clearly before him almost always wins. It is true that occasional dreamers fall in attempting too great heights, but that no more disproves the value of effort than the few tragedies of mountain climbers show that there are no prosperous and happy villages along the mountain sides. Possibly the most famous advice that Emerson gave was to "hitch your wagon to a star." And the idea holds good today as well as it did 20 years ago. It will last through all eternity. The man who aims high and works hard and believes in himself is the one who is going to win in the face of all conditions and discouragements.

The Chicago Tribune, which has, for several years, kept account of American benefactions to educational institutions, libraries, art museums and galleries, charities and churches by personal donations and bequests, reports those of 1900 at \$60,264,030 as against \$79,749,956 last year. However, as last year was a record breaker, being about \$50,000,000 above the average for the last decade, the falling off this year is not surprising. The figures indicate a degree of private donations to worthy objects vastly exceeding those in any other country.

A man imprisoned in Minneapolis on a charge of murder has been allowed to convert his quarters into a "Turkish parlor," with a carpet, carved tables, costly vases and high-grade pictures. The need of cells en suite is seriously felt by the state's guest.

A citizen of Paterson, N. J., killed a cat that had disturbed his slumbers. He was fined \$5 and costs, but has now appealed, claiming he had a right to murder the serenader, and that, even if he hadn't the right, \$5 is too much to pay for the life of a mere cat.

The wealthiest baby in the world is a young gentleman named Brown, of Newport, R. I., who has been existing on this mundane sphere for the period of nine months. His fortune, which comes to him from his mother, is estimated at about \$7,000,000.

A Pound Gap (Va.) man lately sued his wife for a divorce. The lady having a off one of the ears and a finger of her left hand, he became alarmed lest she should increase her carnivorous tastes to a greater extent, and sought a separation.

The very latest in New York swif society is that carriage teams for use by bridal parties must consist of one white and one black horse. As a result livery men are offering fancy prices for well-matched pairs of opposite colors.

NO CHANCE FOR THEM.

Democrats Doomed to a Long Period of Exclusion from Power.

Extracting hope from defeat is the task to which many democrats are now devoting themselves. Some have the frankness to admit that the heresies of populism embodied in the Kansas City platform were, to a large extent, responsible for the crushing second defeat of Bryan and Bryanism. The vagaries of the badly jointed, rickety Kansas City platform contributed, no doubt, to the overwhelming character of that democratic defeat, but no nominee and no platform which that party could have offered the people had, in 1900, accomplished Mr. McKinley's defeat.

Mr. McKinley had, in his first term, shown himself possessed, in an eminently high degree, of every quality of statesmanship demanded for the right discharge, at one of the most critical periods of our history, of the duties of the world's greatest office. He had successfully, brilliantly led the nation through the perils of a great foreign war, displaying in his tactful, firm, judicious and far-seeing control of men and events powers of government not inferior to those which made Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant famous throughout the world. The American people like a president who proves himself equal to the greatest emergencies which may confront him. They measure him by this method of meeting and solving the mightiest problems which call for solution at the hands of his statesmanship and patriotism.

Thus measured, President McKinley was, by the people, rightly adjudged one of the most successful of our chief magistrates, and, as such, undeniably entitled to reelection. His victory was, of course, enhanced and emphasized by the prodigious political blunders of his opponents. But the democrats can find no true source of satisfaction in the belief that with a better platform or a better candidate they could have defeated Mr. McKinley. The latter was simply invincible.

Those democrats who see a silver lining to the huge, heavy, darksome cloud that obscures their party's sky, draw comparisons between the democratic situation after Greeley's defeat, in 1872, and the condition of the party today. They point with seeming satisfaction to the overwhelming democratic congressional victory achieved in 1874, just two years after the republican landslide which carried Gen. Grant into the white house for a second term.

Conditions are, however, very different now. The republican defeat of 1874 was due entirely to the scandals fastened by unworthy men on the national administration. There are no such scandals now, and none likely to be. Preeminent as a soldier, Gen. Grant lacked some qualities needed in an administration. He was too confiding. Accustomed in war to place implicit reliance on those to whom he issued commands, he was equally trustful of men holding high civil office under the government at Washington. In the latter respect he was, in some instances, it is well known, woefully deceived.

President McKinley has all the caution and reserve needed in the successful administration. He expects every man in office to do his duty or take the full consequences of neglect or malfeasance. No abuse of his confidence unvisited by stern punishment shall give the democrats an opportunity for success in 1902 or in 1904. The unfortunate alliance with populism, contracted first in 1896 and reaffirmed in 1900, has doomed that party to long and deserved exclusion from power.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

DELUSION ABOUT HANNA.

Mistaken Impression Regarding His Influence Upon the President and His Policy.

Nothing illustrates the popular misunderstanding of President McKinley more than the astounding delusion, entertained by some republicans as well as many democrats who do not know him, that he is, and has been ever since 1895, more or less under the influence of Senator Hanna. This sums up, in a way that is as unjust as it is picturesque, all the notions to the effect that Mr. McKinley is a yielding and unstable person, without convictions, or even opinions, that cannot be changed at the command of a stronger man. Newspaper cartoons, which now have more influence than newspaper editorials, are largely responsible for these strange beliefs, but they have been fostered by uninformed editors and politicians misled by deceptive appearances and malice. It is interesting to see how ignorance alone misleads writers who are friendly to him about President McKinley, as when they speak of him as "stolid and solemn" because they have only seen his manner in public, when the fact is that Mr. McKinley is a man of humor, who enjoys even the cartoons at his own expense, and is as fond of good jokes, and as apt at telling them, as Abraham Lincoln. Remembering the fate of public men who have done otherwise, Mr. McKinley has kept his wit and humor for private conversation, and thus, naturally enough, has been accused of having none. These writers would probably be unwilling to believe that Mr. McKinley was a constant reader of "Mr. Dooley" during the Spanish war, just as Mr. Lincoln found recreation in the humorists of the civil war. In both cases this was important, because it helped to keep them sane and sweet-tempered under the most trying experiences.—Henry B. F. MacFarland, in Atlantic.

DUTY OF SECRETARY GAGE.

Senseless Attacks of American Free-Traders Upon That Efficient Official.

Opponents of the administration and of the republican protective tariff policy have eagerly seized upon Russia's unreasonable imposition of exorbitant duties upon steel and iron imports from the United States as an opportunity for attack upon Secretary Gage and upon the American protective tariff system. According to their ancient custom, the supporters of the free trade theory take sides with foreigners against their own country. It is asserted by them that Secretary Gage made a grievous mistake when he imposed on Russian sugar additional duty equal in amount to the bounty which he believes the Russian government indirectly pays to its producers. The secretary is accused of having discriminated against Russia, and he is blamed the more because the imports of Russian sugar are comparatively small.

In his statement, published recently, Secretary Gage makes it plain that when he had become convinced that Russia paid an indirect bounty to its sugar producers it became his duty to take the action which he took. The amount of Russian sugar imports had nothing to do with the case. The question was whether Russia should be treated as other sugar-producing countries that pay bounties to the sugar industry are treated. The additional duty imposed is not a discriminating one. Neglect to impose it would have been discrimination in Russia's favor and against France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and other sugar-producing, bounty-paying countries.

Remission of the bounty is possible only upon proof that Secretary Gage's conviction that Russia pays a bounty is erroneous. If the fact which he asserts remains unshaken the added duty must stand.

Unless Russia can produce the proof mentioned, it is the Russian minister of finance who made the mistake when he imposed a prohibitive duty upon American manufactures of steel and iron. To what extent German intrigue influenced his action is an open question. Germany naturally hopes to profit through the exclusion from Russia of American steel and iron.

Significant is the news from St. Petersburg that the Russian press—which is subject to government censorship—so discusses the act of the minister of finance that it can be readily read between the lines that the prevailing opinion is the retaliation is out of all proportion to the slight injury to Russian interests from the added duty on sugar. It is even broadly hinted that the minister acted in anger and haste, and that a modification of his decree is quite possible.

It is to be hoped that when a lucid statement of the whole case is presented to the Russian government through the regular diplomatic channel, such concessions as the equity of the matter demands will be made. In the meantime let the American free traders continue to attack Secretary Gage and the protective system. It doubtless gives them a degree of pleasure and will do no harm.—Albany Journal.

PRESS OPINIONS.

A well that spouts 50,000,000 feet of gas a day has been struck in West Virginia. It is known as the W. J. Bryan well, but land sales! don't ask us to guess why.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Again Mr. Bryan's obligation to keep silent about the acts of this administration might be emphasized. By getting in the way of the democratic party he proved the best friend and assistant the administration has had.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

The more President McKinley's course with regard to Cuba is considered the more does it appear to conform to sound principles of statesmanship and to fair dealing all around. The petty criticisms heard in some quarters become pettier by the side of the broader view which recognizes the president's attitude as just and right.—Troy Times.

Little Americans who are talking about "imperialism" should look at our attitude in China and take heart. With every inducement, opportunity and temptation to adopt an aggrandizing policy in that country, we have adhered steadily to the reverse. There is nothing in common between Americanism and imperialism.—Indianapolis Journal.

The statistical record of business failures in 1900, as published by Bradstreet's, shows that while the aggregate number of corporations and firms in business was 1,161,632 or 3.5 per cent. more than the largest previous aggregate, only .85 of one per cent. of them failed. The political party in control when such conditions prevail has just cause to be proud of its record.—Iowa State Register.

The electoral vote for president of the United States has just been announced in the joint assembly of congress. This formality was all right, of course, as it was provided for by the statute, but nobody had any interest in it. Not even William J. Bryan had any concern in the announcement. McKinley's total was 292 and Bryan's 155. Bryan made a poorer showing than he did in 1896. Nevertheless, the fact that enough persons were found in the United States to give him 155 out of the 44 electoral votes cast is something of a discredit to the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may take it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee, 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Plenty of Time.

He—And now, darling, when do you think we would better announce our engagement? She—Oh, there is no hurry, dear. Any time within the next 24 hours.—Harper's Bazar.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific Company's "Golden State" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago \$30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans \$27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., \$25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north. For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address: W. G. Neimyer, W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. G. G. Herring, C. A., S. P. Co., 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. L. J. Downey, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheildy Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Lottery of Marriage.

An Atchison girl boasted a few years ago that two men were so anxious to marry her that she drew straws to see which she should take. She drew the wrong straw.—Atchison Globe.

Ancient and Modern Proverbs.

From the Brooklyn Standard Union. "He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; avoid him. He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simpler; teach him. He who knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep; wake him. But he who knows and knows that he knows, is a wise man; follow him."—From the Arabian Proverbs. "He who travels by the New York Central knows that he rides over smooth and level tracks, in luxurious trains, at great speed, through the most delightful country, and at a cost of but two cents per mile. This man is of sound judgment. Follow his example, and you will be happy."—An American Proverb.

Men do not begin to save money until they have married, and women do not begin till they have given up all hope of marrying.—Atchison Globe.

Another Proof That It Pays.

What pays? Why, advertising in this paper. A letter from the makers of Cuticura calls attention to the fact that within five years the sales have grown from nothing to six million boxes last year. This goes to show if you have an article of real merit like Cuticura, advertise it properly and liberally and let all the people know about it, it is sure to bring big results. Readers who have never tried this famous remedy are urged to try it, because in this busy, every day life of ours, we all need something now and then to help nature and there is no better medicine in the world than Cuticura to stimulate the liver and bowels gently and naturally into healthy action.

Out of His Line.—"Ah, Littleton! The very man for the emergency. I have a grave problem to submit to you." "A grave problem to me? Why, I'm no undertaker."—Boston Courier.

An Innovation.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. together with its connecting lines has inaugurated the Florida Limited, which is a daily, solid train, wide vestibuled, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining car service for men, en route to Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. The sleeper leaving Cincinnati at 11:15 a. m. is attached at Nashville, running via Birmingham and Montgomery, Plant System to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to St. Augustine, arriving at the latter city at 7:30 the next evening. Mr. C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky., will answer all inquiries concerning this train and furnish printed matter concerning it.

"Lots of people who are waiting for an opportunity," observed Irving Tonne, the philosopher, "would have to have an introduction to one if it should come to them."—Indianapolis News.

Ten Years Late.

Many people would not have waited so long before trying a good article, but when Mr. Francis Lee was doing business as a druggist at Clinton, Iowa, he wrote: "Your Lotion is doing wonderful things here. One small bottle cured one party of 12 years, who had not been free of it for ten years." One would suppose that this wonderful remedy which had then been on the market nearly thirty years, would have been recommended sooner by some enterprising druggist. If your druggist doesn't have it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Riches have wings, but poverty has spurs.—Chicago Daily News.

The easiest note to write is the hardest to pay.—Atchison Globe.

How She Floored Him.

A fresh young man had a large chunk of conceit removed from his cranium during the past week. The one who removed it was a pretty young Dublin girl who is in Albany for a few weeks' visit while awaiting the establishment of her father's home in the west. One evening last week she was visiting at a friend's house when the fresh young man dropped in. He was charmed with her ways and wit, and worked hard all evening to create an impression. He was flattering himself on his success until the end, which occurred as he left her at the door of her temporary home. Before saying good-night she thanked him heartily for his kindness in accompanying her home.

"Oh, don't mention it," gurgled the young man in his nicest way.

"Indeed, I won't. I'm as much ashamed of it as you are," was the startling reply. The fresh young man was worrying about what she really meant.—Albany Journal.

Hewitt—"That man has made a great deal of trouble in the world." Jewett—"I shouldn't guess it; he looks like a peevable fellow." Hewitt—"Well, it's a fact; he's a clergyman, and he's married a good many people."—Town Topics.

"We had the first trouble at our house this morning," said the newly married man. "No gas," suggested the old bachelor. "Worse than that. I undertook to correct the English of our German cook and my wife will hereafter have to get the meals."—Indianapolis News.

Dooley—"What's the matter with ye anyhow, Mick—all tattered an' torn an' bitten an' scratched all over?" Mick—"Ay, an' me own dog done it! I went home sober last night, an' the baste didn't know me!"—Punch.

Mrs. Henpeck—"I'm often sorry I didn't marry that army officer I didn't like the chance." Henpeck—"I'm sorry, too, my dear. Perhaps he'd have been able to stand you, having been used to hazing in his younger days."—Albany Journal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Don't grumble because to-day is bad. Remember that to-morrow is quite likely to be worse.—N. Y. Herald.

The great public schools of the large cities use Carter's Ink exclusively. It is the best and costs no more than the poorest. Get it.

The best safe for a man's money is a prudent wife.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an uneven dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Move the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

Courtship may be termed a beau knot that marriage pulls into a hard knot, and, occasionally, a very hard knot.—N. Y. Herald.

Drugs have their uses, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

A coward encounters a great many dangers that don't exist.—Chicago Daily News.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

He (on the train)—"Are you afraid of tunnels?" She—"Not when I'm with you."—Town Topics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Any fool can run the universe; the wise man is he who can run his own house.—Ran's Horn.

"SALZER'S SEEDS"
WILL MAKE YOU RICH!
This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.
Combination Corn
Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.
Billion Dollar Grass
Greatest marvel of the age. 10 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.
What Is It?
Catalogue tells.
FOR 10c. STAMPS
and the NOTICE we mail
big seed catalog, 10 Grain
Samples including above, also
Spills (50 lbs. per A.) Raisins
(150 lbs. per A.) Raisins
(150 lbs. per A.) Raisins
(150 lbs. per A.) Raisins, etc. World's 10c. to get added.
John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

A Quick Dessert.
Get a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon at your grocer's, dissolve it in a pint of boiling water and let it cool. The result is a delicious and healthful dessert. The flavors are: lemon, orange, raspberry, strawberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calisfoot" for wine and coffee jelly. All grocers sell it.

READERS OF THIS PAPER
DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING
ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS
SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING
WHAT THEY ASK FOR. REFUSING
ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.—C 1855

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatism Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 218 & California Ave., Chicago.

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS Complete External and Internal Treatment CUTICURA THE SET \$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humor germs. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

As a sufferer for thirty years from the worst form of Psoriasis, finally cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I wish to tell you my experience, that others may benefit by it. I was so grievously afflicted that the matter that exuded from my pores after the scales had peeled off, would cause my underclothing to actually gum to my body. After remaining in one position, sitting or lying down, for an hour or two, the flesh on my elbows and knees would split, so thick and hard would the crusty scales become. The humiliation I experienced, to say nothing of physical agony, was something frightful. The detached scales would fairly rain from my coat sleeves. I have read none of your testimonials that appear to represent a case so bad as mine. But as to the cure. I commenced bathing in hot Cuticura Soap suds night and morning, applied the Cuticura Ointment, and then wrapped myself in a sheet. In two weeks my skin was almost blood red in color, but smooth and without scales. Patches of natural colored skin began to appear, and in less than a month I was cured. I am now passed forty years of age and have skin as soft and smooth as a baby's. Hoping that others may benefit by my experience, and regretting that sensitiveness forbids me from disclosing my name, I am yours gratefully,
J. H. M., Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1900.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafes, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for nervous weakness, and for many sensitive purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic cold soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion cure, and the best hair and body soap in the world. Sold by all druggists.

GORGEOUSLY GRAND

Second Inauguration of Wm. McKinley as President.

The Most Magnificent Military Display Witnessed in Washington Since 1865.

A Bewildering Array of Brilliantly Attired Soldiers Escorts the President from White House to Capitol and Back Again—The President's Inaugural Address.

Washington, March 5.—William McKinley a second time is president of the United States. He was ushered into that office on Monday in a city ablaze with more and finer decorations than ever have graced the na-



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

tional capital, whose streets resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than ever have participated in a like function and had as witnesses to the ceremonies a vast multitude who cheered frequently whenever he or his vice presidential colleague was visible.

There has been better weather on inauguration day and there has been much worse than that which attended yesterday's ceremonies. The day in the forenoon gave promise of being a golden spring day, but by noon a slow drizzle had begun that lasted with some intermission until late in the afternoon.

The worst of the wet weather came just at the time President McKinley was being inducted into office on the east front of the Capitol in the presence of a crowd estimated to number 40,000 persons. But the day ended with dry weather, so that, as stated, there have been many worse inauguration days than this. Garfield was inaugurated in a storm; Harrison in a cold rain that deluged the city from dawn till dark, and Cleveland took the oath at his second inauguration before 10,000 cheering people in a fierce gale with the snow beating down upon his bare head.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Had a man been on top of the dome of the Capitol Washington must have looked as it did in the spring of 1865 when the victorious armies and the multitude with them gathered here for the grand review. Off to the south of the Potomac six warships, one of them the historic Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship at the battle of Mobile Bay, rode at anchor.

From every direction trains were creeping into the city to pour their human freight into the already seething human cauldron. In the maze of choked streets spread out below, squares of moving gun barrels gleamed; banners, flags and transparencies rose above compact masses of men and gorgeous bands, checks of color, drifted here and there, and everywhere, the shifting multitude so closely packed that the ground seemed fairly alive.

Pennsylvania avenue, decorated with miles of bunting and with thousands of flags fluttering in the breeze, was lined with an impenetrable mass of people so early that no one pretended to have arisen in time to say when they began swarming to their places.

Washington had decked herself as never before. She has been many times a bride. Yesterday she was truly regal. She was dressed like a queen. The committee in charge had insisted upon uniform and harmonious decorations. The scheme was superb and it was admirably executed. The gem of it all was the court of honor, where the president viewed the parade. It extended from the treasury building to the state, war and navy building, comprising the stretch in front of the executive mansion. Guarding the entrance were gigantic white pylons surmounted by bronze urns for the Greek fire at night. Doric columns stood before the stands in which the distinguished personages were seated, while other columns ran in a semicircle through the White House grounds. It was as beautiful as the setting in a theater.

Only a small portion of the vast multitude saw anything of the actual inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol. Thousands were content to wait

in the avenue below to see the two men on whom their attention was fixed and the great procession which followed them. The brilliant and impressive scene in the senate when the vice president-elect was inducted into office was reserved for a few hundreds. The public had no part in it. While the distinguished audience was gathered in the senate chamber, the president, in a little side room, was signing the bills which the dying congress was sending to him.

When the ceremony in the senate was over, the floor and galleries emptied into the corridors, through which the people jostled and squeezed into the rotunda and out on to the great platform erected from the east portico of the Capitol. Upon it were to be seated the senators, representatives, diplomatic corps, supreme court and some of the invited guests. Flanking it on either side were other stands black with people, while the hills of the house and senate were hillocks of humanity. Below the multitudes filled the plaza and beyond, down the diverging avenues, patches of color and myriads of points of steel indicated the assembled soldiery far as the eye could reach.

The president and vice president, Mrs. McKinley, the chief justice and several others in the railed and covered enclosure jutting out into the crowd were protected from the storm. There in the presence of 20,000 and in the sight of twice that number of people standing in a rain, the president took the oath of office and delivered the following address:

My Fellow Citizens:—When we assembled here on the fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$41,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. What remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the executive and congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business, or profligacy in public expenditures. While congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive department are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantees against removals.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and congress at its first regular session, without party division provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted by the people for the second time with the office of president, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, presenting unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the cooperation of wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake, to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the chief executive of the republic will give to me generous support in my duties to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States" and to care that the laws be carefully executed. The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. Those old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quickness of the conscience of the country and the responsibility for their presence,

as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions, in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands, nor facilitate their adjustment.

Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only belabor, they do not help to point, the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in any crisis since have they saved or served it. The faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them.

The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

The republic has marched on and on and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the same course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

My fellow citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify a recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States.

The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relations to Cuba.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of performance. We became sponsors for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on February 6, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the

island, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions in the islands, and the instructions which will guide the executive until congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants."

Congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been already invited and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The policy, long ago proclaimed, to afford the people of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction.

The government's representatives are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness.

To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil instructions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

When the president and vice president had quitted the scene to take their places at the head of the procession, the soldiers stretched across the place where the multitude had been. The procession wound down the hill and up the avenue through a lane of people. The regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the jack tars and marines, the cowboys, the dark-skinned Porto Ricans in the American uniform, the militia of 22 states and the political clubs of the civic division swelled the great procession which escorted the president and vice president back to the White House.

The eye and mind were alike distracted by the bursts of music, the clatter of horses' hoofs, the flashing of sabres, the nodding plumes, the rumble of artillery and the blare of bands. From one end of the avenue to the other the troops, keeping step to the martial music, rolled on like billows of the sea, their banners and guidons and shining steel completely filling the vision.

In advance rode a platoon of mounted police, followed by the famous Governor's Island band playing "Hail to the Chief." Behind these were Gen. Greene and his staff.

Then Troop A, of Cleveland, in grenadier uniform, the president's personal escort, rode by their plumes rising and falling to the movement of their coal black chargers. But their claims to admiration were slighted in a measure. The crowd had eyes only for the open barouche drawn by four horses in which the president and Senator Hanna sat. The applause which greeted the chief magistrate was redoubled as Vice President Roosevelt in another carriage drawn by two horses came into view.

A detachment of the Twenty-third Ohio, the president's regiment during the rebellion, trudging along on foot in the wake of the carriages testified to the loyalty of the president's old comrades of the civil war. The military as a whole attracted unbounded admiration. The regulars got an ovation from one end of the line to the other. The crowds fairly rose at the jack tars rolling along with their sword bayonets. Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and many other officers who came into prominence during the Spanish war were lionized. The crowds were cheering all the time for the Annapolis and West Point cadets and the Rough Riders.

The national guards of the several states made a brilliant showing and many of the governors riding with their staffs were overwhelmed with enthusiasm. Darkness fell as the last of the procession tramped by the reviewing stand.

The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held last night in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with the President and Mrs. McKinley leading in the grand march and with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizens. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls, in the sumptuousness of arrangements in the bewildering splendor of decorations and of marvelous electrical effects and in the throng taking part in the spectacle.

A Good Excuse.

Housekeeper—See here, I ordered a dozen eggs this morning and you only sent me ten.

Dealer—Well, ma'am, two of 'em were bad and I didn't think you'd want 'em.—Philadelphia Record.

A LAND OF MILK AND HONEY.

Explorer Cherry Found It In Central Africa, the Only Drawback Being That It Is Peopled by Cannibals.

Chicago, March 7.—William Stamps Cherry, the African explorer who recently returned to this country, last night with the aid of a stereopticon entertained the members of the Chicago Press club. He made public for the first time many of his discoveries and spoke interestingly of his many adventures in central Africa.

Mr. Cherry told of his exploration of the immense Kotto region, and the finding of three new native tribes in this hitherto inaccessible country, and of his discoveries in natural history, including two new species of antelope and one of small elephants having no tusks. He gave a graphic description of his life among the different cannibal tribes and said his studies of their arts and customs to the minutest details will answer many questions regarding their past history and present life.

He also spoke of the importance of impressing upon the American people the great future of this immense unknown country, which in spots is entirely uninhabited, but abounds in wonderful resources. On this latter subject Mr. Cherry said: "I have found wild coffee that is pronounced first class in flavor and which can be gathered by tons; also a wild vanilla and a species of wild olive. The forests are immense and represent the finest timber in the world. They are full of unknown nuts and wild fruits, peculiar in shape and flavor, but many of them pleasant to the taste, and which will become well known and useful in civilized countries."

"Most of the land over which I traveled is very fertile and is watered by creeks and rivers so numerous that it is unnecessary to carry water for drinking purposes. The banks of the rivers and creeks are generally fringed by heavy wood. The rubber vine grows here in its greatest luxuriance. Bananas, pineapples, oranges, lemons and all tropical fruits grow in such abundance that there is little use for a native to work more than an hour a day. Rice, corn, sweet potatoes and peanuts are some of the foods that are frequently found and which grow like weeds with but little attention; the manioc and yam and a great many other fruits, vegetables and grains, unknown to the people of the temperate zone, grow there abundantly. Tobacco and sugar cane flourish as in their native soil."

"The geographical position is the finest of any country and the railroads of the future will open up this vast region to commerce and immigration and I look forward to the time when the cities of Africa situated on the banks of some of these beautiful rivers with their myriads of islands and cataracts will be the most picturesque in the world."

Mr. Cherry spoke of slave trading, saying that the general impression was that it had been partially done away with, but when he reached the interior he found the curse fully as bad as in the days when Livingston journeyed through Africa. Mr. Cherry found whole regions depopulated by the slave traders, and when he arrived at the Kotto river the country had just been raided by an Arab chief, who did his work in such a thorough manner that a whole tribe was annihilated.

SQUEEZES THE PUBLIC.

Railway Trust Shows No Mercy to Shippers, All Rate Rivalry Having Been Eliminated.

New York, March 7.—The Mail and Express says: "Some large western shippers of freight complain that it is now useless to make the rounds of the various railroad offices looking for concessions on shipments from Chicago to Pacific coast points, for example."

"This is pointed to as one of the immediate results of the bankers' agreement for the division of all the railroads of the United States into groups, or community of ownership. It means that the advisory board of half a dozen men now holds the reins and whenever rates need adjusting the orders emanate from this body, or from the bankers who appoint the committee."

"There are no longer any long wrangles of traffic officials. These men are instructed to get together and make such tariffs or such changes in the rates as the bankers' committee, or, perhaps, the presidents themselves, think ought to be made. As a result the machinery works as smoothly as if there were only one great system instead of many independent ones."

"Some railroad authorities think the increased revenue by reason of the abolishment of rate cutting, and because of a few small advances in tariffs, will amount to \$50,000,000 or more a year."

"According to one authority, the losses to the railroads annually from the payment of commissions used to run into the millions, and, as a rule, the public did not benefit accordingly. Again, the community of ownership method has reduced rivalry to a minimum and it has been possible to run fewer trains and to make less extravagant concessions in order to secure business."

Children Cremated.

Marion, Ind., March 7.—The 18-months old son and the 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. Perry Peete, a widow, were burned to death and the home of the family totally destroyed at Matthews yesterday. The mother was at a neighbor's house for a few minutes and left the children alone.

Ice Blockade Increases.

Ludington, Mich., March 7.—Securely locked in the impenetrable ice pack that has choked Ludington harbor for three days, the six powerful winter steamers of the Pere Marquette Railroad Co. have been churning the ice and working without avail for 50 hours. High westerly winds have prevailed since Sunday and the entire east shore of Lake Michigan is icebound as far as the eye can reach. In places the ice barrier is piled up 20 feet high. In the channel, where there is usually 20 feet of water, the slush ice extends to the bottom.

FIGURES ARE BIG.

Report as to Appropriations Made by Congress.

The Total for the Past Two Years Is \$1,440,062,545, More Than Half of Which Was Voted During the Short Session Just Closed.

Washington, March 7.—Representative Cannon, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, and Representative Livingston, the senior democratic member of the committee, have prepared statements of the appropriations of the Fifty-sixth congress which will be printed in the Record to-day. Both place the total appropriations for the congress at \$1,440,062,545, placing those for the first session at \$710,150,892 and for the second at \$729,911,653. Mr. Cannon publishes a table showing that the expenditure of the previous congress were \$1,568,212,637, and Mr. Livingston makes a comparison with the Fifty-fourth congress, which appropriated \$1,544,580,278.

In his statement Mr. Cannon says: "The increase over the appropriations made at the first session of this congress is less than \$20,000,000 and this sum is more than accounted for by the increase of \$10,124,450 made on account of the postal service and by \$13,513,037 in the bill that provides for the maintenance of our naval establishment and for the construction of the new ships of the navy. One large item is the appropriation of \$5,250,000 for the St. Louis exposition."

"The appropriations made at the two sessions of this the Fifty-sixth congress are \$128,150,092 less than the appropriations made during the two regular sessions of the preceding congress."

"The new revenue law passed at this session will, it is estimated, reduce taxes for the coming fiscal year \$41,000,000, bringing our total estimated income for the coming fiscal year, including postal revenues, to \$875,633,042."

"Of the total appropriations made at this session at least \$30,000,000 will not, in the light of past experiences, be expended. There is a large margin between actual expenditures and appropriations."

Mr. Livingston in his report says: "The Fifty-sixth congress is the first congress appropriating for the support of the government since the close of the Spanish-American war. The difference between the appropriations by the Fifty-sixth congress and those made by the Fifty-fourth congress amounts to \$395,482,272."

"During the session just closed the demands of the people for the construction of the Nicaragua canal have gone unheeded; for new public buildings they have been persistently denied. The river and harbor bill has been permitted to fail. The payment of just claims of honest people against the government has not been provided for."

"The casual examination of this table shows that the army for each of the two years prior to the Spanish-American war cost a little over \$28,000,000, and but little more than \$46,000,000 for the two years covered by the Fifty-fourth congress, while for the army for each of the two years since that war 1901 and 1902, it costs nearly \$115,000,000, or \$330,000,000 for the two years, exclusive of deficiencies that have been provided for in large sums out of appropriations made for expenses of the Spanish war during the Fifty-fifth congress."

"In a word, this table shows that the price to the people of the policy of this administration is \$400,000,000 within two years, and the half that is contemplated has not yet been put in operation."

AN UNAVAILING PRTOEST.

Secretary Gage Tells Manufacturers That the Law Compels Him to Impose Countervailing Duties.

Washington, March 7.—The delegation of the Illinois Manufacturers' association which called on Secretary Gage yesterday to protest against his action in declaring a countervailing duty against Russian beet sugar, received the reply of the secretary. The protest was presented by Martin B. Madden, who said his association represented a constituency of 300,000 employers and workers in Illinois, whose combined production amounted to \$2,000,000,000 annually. He said that not only these people but all the manufacturers and wage earners of the United States would be injured if retaliatory measures are to be enforced against our manufactured products because of the recent decision of the treasury on countervailing Russian duties.

Secretary Gage explained at some length that it was useless for any association of manufacturers or any one else to demand of the treasury department the repeal of the countervailing duty order. The duty in question, he said, was imposed in obedience to the law of congress and was a matter over which the treasury department had no control except to carry out the law.

Offers \$500 Reward.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 7.—Sheriff Fasig has received notice that the International Council of the World has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of every person implicated in the lynching of the negro Ward. The council is incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington, with headquarters at Seattle, and is an association of men and women of African descent.

Miners Threaten to Strike.

Altoona, Pa., March 7.—At the convention of bituminous coal miners yesterday the following resolution was adopted: "It is the sense of this convention that at all collieries where the scale be not paid by April 1 work shall be suspended on that date." Michael McTaggart, one of the leaders of the Miners' union, said: "The field will be tied up April 1 unless we get the eight-hour day, a two-thirds differential between machine and pick mining, the abolition of company stores and a dead work scale."

Cameron County Press

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HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.
Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.
Local notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

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JOB PRINTING.

The job department of the Press is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

PERTINENT POLITICAL POINTS.

Good bye Pettigrew. Shut the door after you and don't come back.

Extremes sometimes meet. The engagement of the Marquis of Headfort to Miss Boote has been announced.

Congress having set the example all the theaters and grog shops of the Capital were wide open last Sunday in defiance of the law.

Hereafter inaugural committees at Washington will put their trust in the groundhog, even if he does predict a month ahead rather than in the Weather Bureau, which can't guess right even twelve hours ahead.

Despite the best efforts of the Weather Bureau, Washington had bad weather for the inauguration. This constantly recurring incident should aid in the change of inauguration day from March 4 to April 30—but it won't.

For the first time in a half century, the Senate has a presiding officer who will show that the Vice-President is not as useless as the fifth wheel of a wagon. Go it, Teddy, the people are at your back.

President McKinley in his address, having reiterated his approval of the reciprocity treaties, held up by the Senate, each at the best of one or more special interests, there is still a chance that they may be taken up and some of them ratified.

The Nicaragua treaty and bill failed together on March 4, and it is impossible for anything further to be done in the matter until both Houses of Congress shall meet again. Meanwhile, Secretary Hay will probably negotiate another treaty on the subject. The delay is regrettable, but could not be avoided.

Two-thirds of the River and Harbor bill, talked to death by Senator Carter on Monday last, was absolutely indefensible. The other third was meritorious but had to suffer for being in such bad company. N. B. The appropriation for this district, of course, belonged in the virtuous one-third.

Everybody who has studied the effect of the Foraker resolutions on business in Cuba and Porto Rico must deplore the addition of the Hoar proviso, which is of similar character, to the legislation in regard to the Philippines. Under this, business will assuredly languish and enterprise will die.

If Teddy takes the bit between his teeth and, following the policy laid down by Speaker Reed some years ago, causes a vote to be taken on the question of closure in the United States Senate after there has been a proper amount of debate thereon, he will show that it is possible for a man to remain prominent and important even in the Vice-Presidency.

"WHY HE FLOPPED."

The Address of Hon. Joseph C. Sibley Before the American Protective Tariff League.

Congressman Joseph C. Sibley was one of the prominent guests and speakers at the annual banquet of the American Protective Tariff League, held in New York. In responding to the toast, "A Democrat Who Flopped—Why He Did It," Mr. Sibley said:

"Mr. Toastmaster: Some time since, reasons being demanded for the change in my political beliefs, and the charge being made that I was a 'flopper,' it seemed proper to state impelling reasons why not alone myself, but every other erring sinner, blindly groping in darkness along the pathway of perdition, should, in the full blaze of the twentieth century sunlight, choose other and safer courses; seek pathways trending not downward, but upward; pathways whose borders blossom with the flowers of prosperity and peace, and whose ends reach upward to the very summits of eternal truth.

"Mr. Toastmaster, however far from the ways of truth my erring feet did stray, however wide from the mark my political shafts were aimed, it is to me a source of profound gratification to recall the fact that I never sank so deep into the bogs of the dismal swamp, was never so forgetful of my duty to my fellow-men, my country or my Creator, as to imbibe the fallacies or preach the doctrines of the Free-Trader. Given a boy within whose breast a loving mother has implanted the germs of truth, though wandering far from the polar star of duty, he will still possess the impulse for the higher and better life; so am I taught by my own experience that, given a man within whose mind there have been laid, deep and broad, the foundation principles upon which as very corner stones we have as a nation reared in fair, harmonious and majestic proportions our temples of American industry, though the shocks of time which shall try the solidity, through fire which tests the purity and worth of man's creations, will destroy the wood, the hay, and the stubble, 'yet the work shall abide which is built thereon.'

"During the present session of Congress these queries have been upon the lips of some faithful members, though often careless observers: Has not the Protective Tariff outlived its usefulness? Should it longer be defended and its policy promoted? Mr. Toastmaster, the seed so carefully planted, the growth so anxiously watched, so faithfully tended, has grown with the life of the Nation from the seed into the majestic tree, which, though often shaken by rude blasts and nipped by untimely frosts, has strengthened in the storm and tempest, and though late in its blossoming, is now seen in the full perfection of its fruitage. Shall we, who rest beneath its ample shade, who are healed in its leafage, and who now taste the perfection of its fruitage, be asked to lay the axe to the roots thereof? No, a thousand times, no! The mission of the Protective Tariff is accomplished only when all our great resources of soil, of forest, and of mineral are fully developed and dedicated to the use of man. Your mission as a league is unaccomplished until American genius and industry shall have conquered the markets of the world, and this Nation shall have become the great financial center, the great industrial center, wherein shall be fabricated and wherein shall be distributed to the world the creations of our genius and of our civilization. The age of the spear is passed; the age of the hammer is here. Not upon the field of Mars, but upon the forge of Vulcan; not in flash of the sword, but by stroke upon stroke of the hammer, shall link by link be forged that glorious chain which under the blessings of Providence shall bind all men closer in the bonds of brotherhood, and make of one kin all the family of man.

Mr. Toastmaster, when the efforts of your organization in behalf of American industrial supremacy shall be weighed, when your achievements in behalf of national development are closely scrutinized and impartially reviewed, future generations, if not the present, will rise up and call you blessed."

Letter to E. S. Murry.
Emporium, Pa.

Dear Sir: Lead and oil is no longer the paint to be prosperous with.

As everybody knows, lead and oil chalks and powders off in about three years—three years is its limit.

Painters are putting a little zinc in their lead to make it tough—it lasts a good three years with a little zinc.

But painters don't like the job of mixing zinc. It's a tedious job, and, both being white, nobody knows when the mixing is thorough. It gets half mixed; and the paint goes on, a streak of lead and a streak of zinc. That is not good work.

The mistake made is in trying to do by hand what is better done by machinery. Hand-work can't compete with machine-work.

Devote lead and zinc is your paint. It wears twice as long as lead and oil.

This reduces the cost of keeping a house well painted to half.

Yours truly,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.

Never Had a Cold
since I began carrying a package of Krause's Cold Cure Capsules in my vest pocket. I take one whenever I feel a cold coming on. It's easy. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. Feb

Sinnamahoning Liars' Club.

Editor Cameron County Press:—

The Sinnamahoning Liars club is better prepared to meet all comers now than ever before. Since "Jack" Mead has returned from the Philippine Islands, uncle Jake and Pap Berfield is nowhere with such talent. Although Pap Blodgett and Mike Sullivan tried hard, but they could not face the music any longer.

O. L. Bailey has given up the job teaching Saul Smith and he says that no one but Beldin can teach him.

Harve Smith and Ial Summerson got into a dispute as to which one would get nomination as delegate to the state convention of Liars, to be held at Wylsde in the near future. Hanscom thinks the honor should be conferred on him, but the club thought different. Hanscom said he hadn't told but one this year. Then Norman Johnson took the floor and said, he would be a poor subject to represent this club. It was decided to visit the Emporium club as soon as Mike Murphy recovers from the gripe. Dalrymple says the Emporium club has just initiated several good members, the most prominent being Alfred Nelson, who is so much delighted with the organization, that as soon as the weather is favorable, he intends building an addition to his hen house, to be used as a club room.

We intend to take Wess Barr and Ike Bowen with us. We will then be prepared to meet this man Nelson, Ed Morse and all others who may be present. Tom Snyder tried to break up the session by hitting Geo. Mead with a quid of Standard navy. Pap Blodgett got a few pointers and the session closed.

FIDE.

Rich Valley.

Editor Press:—

Mr. Jesse Swan visited friends on Portage last week.

Vere Swesey was on the sick list the fore part of the week.

Mr. Wm. Putman contemplates a trip to Potter county next week.

Mrs. Carl Culver was indisposed the fore part of this week.

Mr. Wm. Putman visited friends in town Saturday night and Sunday.

W. should try and get his eyes open when the dog leaves home—two dogs cannot agree.

Mrs. Leonard Smith, of Sterling Run, visited her sister, Mrs. Elmer Marshall of this place last week.

Miss Alda O. Carter visited friends in Emporium on Saturday and attended the entertainment at court house in the evening.

According to reports, "Maggie" was to have been lynched this week, but she is still right side up.

MAGGIE.

Mason Hill.

Editor Press:—

A Bible riddle—can you guess it?

Adam, God made out of dust,
But thought to make me first,
So I was made before the man
To answer God's most holy plan.
My body, God did make complete,
But without arms or legs or feet.
My ways and acts He did control,
But to my body gave no soul.
A living being I became,
And Adam gave me my name.
From his presence I then withdrew,
And more of Adam never knew.
I did my Maker's law obey,
(Swallowed) quite a curiosity.

The above was composed by an old lady, years ago. Will give the reply by another lady, next week.

We have plenty of snow here yet.

Mrs. W. Ray Smith is visiting her mother-in-law at Huntley.

C. J. Miller came up from Huntley and attended to his office as S. S. Sec'y last Sunday.

Mrs. Daniel Dougherty of Sinnamahoning visited with her brother E. I. Walker, over Sunday.

W. P. Barr purchased a fine yearling colt, of Mr. Walker, Saturday last for \$40.00.

A. S. Bailey and P. W. Barr, two of Huston Hill's practical farmers, enjoyed a sleigh ride to Mason Hill and took dinner at the yellow house.

E. I. Walker has rented a large stock farm in New York State and he is now selling off his possessions here preparatory to taking up his new work.

A pleasant time was passed last Friday at the home of Mr. James Cole, it being Mrs. Cole's 61st birthday. The good lady has been an invalid for two years; unable to leave her chair without assistance. A number of friends and relatives gathered to cheer and give her a day of enjoyment. She received tokens of love and friendship, and after most elaborate refreshments were served, and pleasant wishes extended, the friends dispersed for their own homes.

C. J. Miller, who was recently appointed by the court to look after our poor, bethought himself the other night that he would begin by giving our poor girls a sleigh ride, and unmindful of his ripening love at Huntley, they went as far as Huston Hill, where a bright idea struck him and he wheeled his snaphs steeds around and pulled for home. We hope this will not lead to the other poor girl declining the attention of the overseer.

N. Y. Board of Health on Wines.

Dr. James of the N. Y. Board of Health says: "I take pleasure in testifying to the superior qualities of the wine produced by Alfred Speer. I recommend it as a superior wine for the sick and debilitated." The Port and Burgundy have no equal.

51-cow-8t

First Fork.

Editor Press:—

All of our gripe sufferers are on the mend.

The recent thaw has disrupted our sleighing, and a big ice jam, in the river, is anticipated.

W. Bailey, who has been suffering from la gripe and heart trouble for some time, is reported as improving.

Henry Berfield, of Wharton, captured eight coons in a hollow log, on Bailey Run, a few days ago—meat enough for the winter.

Geo. Hill, of Driitwood, passed through here on Sunday, on his way home, accompanied by his daughter who was teaching school at East Fork, the term having closed.

The funeral of Daniel Rockwell of Wharton, was held at Wharton church last Wednesday, Rev. Weiss officiating. Dropsy was the cause of the death of Mr. Rockwell. Deceased was formerly a resident of Cameron county. He leaves a wife who was not able to attend the funeral on account of illness with typhoid fever. Mr. Rockwell purchased the farm of Eugene Weed, a few years ago, on Nelson Run, where he resided at the time of his death. He was 75 years of age.

TREATMENT OF A COLD.

Some Good Advice by a Well Known Physician.

A well known physician says that a cold can be easily treated at its outset, but if neglected may lead to la gripe and pneumonia. He says that the best home treatment for the cure of colds and la gripe is Krause's Cold Cure Capsules. He uses them almost exclusively in his practice, as they do not affect the head as does quinine, nor upset the stomach.

This remedy is prepared in soft, soluble gelatine capsules, which are easily dissolved by the warmth and fluids of the stomach. They are much preferable to little hard, sugar-coated pills or tablets that always offer objectionable resistance to assimilation. Krause's Cold Cure positively cures cold in the head, cold in the chest, cold in the throat or cold in any part of the body, and it will prevent the development of bronchitis or pneumonia. It is for sale by all first-class drug stores at 25 cents a box. Sold by L. Taggart. 3-2t-cow

AN EXPOSITION BOOKLET.

Another Beautiful Production from the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American at Buffalo.

Here comes another of the beautiful booklets from the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. It consists of 16 pages and a cover in light green. The unique feature of it is the miniature reproduction of the famous poster, "The Spirit of Niagara," which has had a most remarkable demand. The envelope in which the poster booklet is mailed also bears a reproduction of this artistic work. The booklet is a popular picture book, the first page having an engraving of the magnificent Electric Tower, which is 391 feet high, and which will form the glorious center-piece of the great Exposition. On the same page is a miniature of one of the torch bearers which will adorn the wings of the Electric Tower, and beside it a picture of Niagara Falls. The second page shows a picture of the Electricity Building and five other small illustrations of the use of electricity. The third page shows the splendid group of buildings erected by the National Government and which will contain the Government exhibits, also five miniature illustrations, one of them showing the life-saving station, where exhibitions will be given daily by a picked crew of ten men, during the Exposition. The fourth page is devoted to the wonderful displays of government ordnance; the fifth to the Machinery and Transportation building and four other illustrations of modern machines and vehicles. The center of the booklet shows a birdseye view of the Exposition, and gives one some idea of the great extent of the enterprise upon which about \$10,000,000 is being expended. The grounds contain 350 acres, being half a mile wide, and a mile and a quarter long. Other pages show horticulture, graphic arts and mines, manufactures and liberal arts, the Music Temple, the Plaza and its beautiful surroundings, the Stadium or athletic field, the agricultural, live stock and ethnology features, and a few of the 30 or 40 ingenious and novel exhibits which promise to make the Midway the most wonderful that has ever been prepared for Exposition visitors. The last page shows a ground plan of the Exposition, whereon the location of different buildings is indicated. The railroads will make low rates from all parts of the country during the Exposition, which opens May 1, and continues six months, and the people of Buffalo are preparing to entertain comfortably the millions who will attend. Anyone desiring a copy of this booklet may have it free by addressing the Pan-American Bureau of Publicity.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine

Exhaustive Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

Popular Bakery,
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

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Under our plan of selling carriages, buggies, and harness, you get the profits. The jobber and retailer are cut out. By dealing direct with the manufacturer, you pay only the cost of making with a moderate profit added; and you take your choice from the biggest stock and fullest assortment. Our plan of

Selling Carriages Direct

insures satisfaction—your money back if you are dissatisfied. Our complete illustrated catalogue, showing many styles of high grade vehicles, harness, robes, blankets and horse equipments, with detailed descriptions of each, mailed free.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.,
Box 772, Columbus, Ohio.

C. B. HOWARD & CO. | C. B. HOWARD & CO.

Carpets

We have just received our new spring line of carpet samples and they are the finest we have ever had. We get our carpets direct from the manufacturer and thus save the jobbers profit which we give to our customers. We can give you a better quality at a smaller price than any other house in town.

Rugs

The finest and cheapest line of Rugs ever displayed in Emporium, can now be seen at our store. Come at once and get your choice as they will not last long at the prices we are selling them.

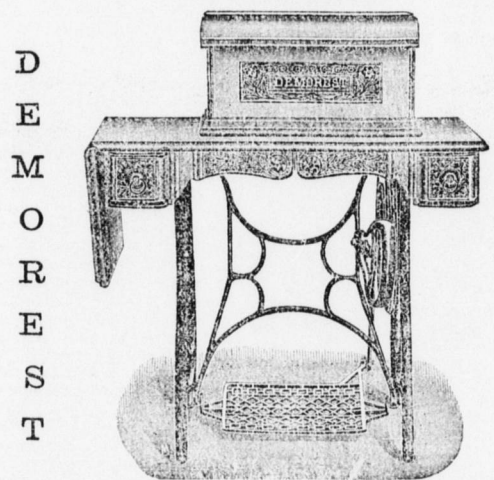
Dry Goods

Our Dry Goods and Notion Department is well stocked with the latest Dress Goods, Linings, Corsets, Gloves and in fact everything that can be bought at a first class Dry Goods Store.

We are agents for the DEMOREST Sewing Machines which are conceded by competent judges to be the equal of any high priced machine on the market. When thinking of buying a machine call and see our Demorests and you will have us send one to your home.

Prices from \$19.50 to \$25.00.

Liberal Terms.



C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY.

Emporium Furniture Co.

WE GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU. GIVE US A CALL.

Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!

\$36. FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, **\$36.**

RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Remember the place, next door to the

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

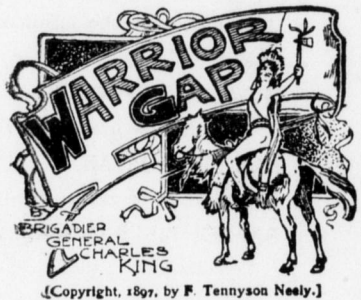
THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,

BERNARD EGAN, Manager,

EMPORIUM, - - - PA.

SUNRISE GLORIES.

As I stand and watch the glories of the rising summer sun—
 Count the changes as they hasten, each so marvelous, one by one—
 As I see reflected beauties glint the shimmering ocean wave,
 Let me ask, are scenes more wondrous in the land beyond the grave?
 From the hour when night is darkest, from the thickest of the gloom,
 Spears of golden light shoot upward with a touch of heaven's flame;
 Then a tiny cloud that floats far away in eastern sky,
 Turns a burnished golden beauty, herald of the King on high.
 See a bank of clouds low lying, dark and gloomy, cheerless all,
 Till they catch a gleam of glory from heaven's shining ball;
 Now sweet rosy fingers paint them, line each pinnacle with red,
 Decks with streams of light and welcome the rising sun from ocean bed.
 Towards the zenith, light and fleecy, float still other vapory forms,
 Soon resplendent they are shining with creation's grandest charms.
 'Mid such wondrous matchless beauty—glories born above the earth—
 Comes the god of day to brighten the life and hope heaven gives to earth.
 Hath our Maker given to us, at the dawn of each new day,
 Visions of celestial glory to illumine life's dark way?
 Ay, He paints life's somber shadows with the hues of burnished gold,
 Hinting of eternal glory in the land that ne'er grows old!
 —Oscar B. Smith, in N. Y. Observer.



CHAPTER XIX.

That night there was rejoicing at the new stockade. For over a week not a courier had managed to slip through in either direction. Alarmed for the safety of the little garrison, the commanding officer of the post away up at the gorge of the Big Horn river had sent two troops of cavalry to scout the slopes of the mountains and look into the state of affairs at Warrior Gap. They found countless fresh pony tracks all along the foothills east of the Greasy Grass and in the valleys of the many forks of the Deje Agie—the Crow name for Tongue river—but not an Indian did they see. They marched in among the welcoming officers and men at the bustling post to find themselves hailed as heroes. "We've been cut off from the world for at least ten days," said the commandant. "Our couriers have been killed, captured or driven back. Even our half-breed scouts refuse to make further trial. They say Red Cloud's people cover the land in every direction. Our woodchoppers only work under heavy guard. The contractors, freighters and workmen threaten to strike unless they get their money. The sutler refuses them further credit. The quartermaster has paid out every cent and says his requisition for \$10,000 was ordered filled, and the money ought to have been here a week ago. All will have to stop if the money doesn't come. We're safe enough. The Sioux don't dare come within range of our breechloaders. But we can't finish the barracks in time for winter at this rate."

A stout-hearted soldier was the commanding officer at Warrior Gap. He had with him now four strong companies of infantry and a troop of horse. He had, he said, but one anxiety, so far as holding the fort was concerned—some few of the officers and quite a number of the soldiers, as has been told, were burdened with their wives and children. If these could only be moved under strong guard to Frayne on the Platte, he could snap his fingers in the face of Red Cloud and his whole gang until they too got breechloaders. "It's only a question of time," said he. "Sooner or later the interior department will be fool enough to arm the redskins all over the land with magazine rifles, and then there will be lively work for the war office. Any day," said he, further, "we may expect the coming of a whole regiment from the Platte posts, and then Mr. Lo will have to light out. Meantime, if we hadn't this trouble about the workmen and could get rid of the women and children, we'd be all right."

So back to the Big Horn rode the squadron to report all safe at Warrior Gap, barring the blockade, and almost on the same date out there started from Laramie, on the long march up the Platte and over across the sage-covered deserts, a strong force of foot and dragoons; and up from the Sweetwater, far to the southwest, came this venturesome little party of ten, bringing the much-demanded money, and all the while, with his far-riding, far-seeing scouts in every direction, Macphail, perched in the mountains back of the building post, warily watched the dispositions and daily work, and laid his plans accordingly. Not a warrior was permitted to show himself near the stockade, but in a sleepless cordon, five miles out, they surrounded the Gap. Not a messenger had managed to elude their vigilance by day, not one had succeeded in slipping into the little camp by night. Yet with every succeeding morn the choppers and fatigue parties pushed farther out from the stockade, in growing sense of security, and the Indians set them come.

Full a week before the Laramie column could possibly reach the mountains, however, Red Cloud was warned of their coming, their numbers, and composition—so many horse soldiers, so many "heap walks." Unmolested, the squadron from Fort C. F. Smith, the Big Horn River post, was permitted to retrace its steps. In fancied safety, born of confidence in that won-

derful new breechloader, the little command at the Gap was lulled to indifference to their surroundings. Then sending large numbers of his young men to round up buffalo toward the Platte, but keeping still his stern and vengeful eye upon the prey almost at his feet, the red chief made his final and fatal plans.

There came a cloudless morning when the cavalry troop escorted a young officer up the rocky heights to the west, finding everywhere indications of recent Indian occupancy, but not a redskin barred their way. Without opposition of any kind, without so much as a glimpse of the foe, were they permitted to climb to Signal Rock, and from that point, with powerful glasses, the officers swept the glorious range of foothills, the deep valley of the Tongue, the banks of the Piney and the Crazy Woman, the far-spreading upland prairie rolling away like some heaving ocean suddenly turned to earth, east and southeast to the dim horizon, and there they saw, or thought they saw, full explanation of their recent freedom from alarm of any kind. There to the south, full thirty miles away, the land was overlaid by a dull, heavy, dun-colored cloud, and traversed by black streaks or blotches that were recognized at once as running buffalo. Red Cloud and his braves then were drawn away in search of other game, and light of heart and foot, the troopers trotted back to the waiting stockade, to meet there late that evening, as the weird tattoo of the drums and fife was echoing back from the rocky heights, the first messenger through in nearly fifteen days—a half-breed Sioux from a distant post along the Platte, bearing a written message from the commanding officer at Frayne, which the veteran commandant read with infinite comfort:

"Seven companies of infantry and three more troops of cavalry are on the way and should reach you by Saturday week. The general seems thoroughly alive to the situation, and we, too, are hoping for orders to move out and help you give that infernal old scoundrel the thrashing he deserves. All has been quiet hereabouts since that one party made its dash on Hal Folsom's ranch. Of course you know the story of Lizette, and of course Red Cloud must have known that Burning Star was head devil in that enterprise, though Chaska was the victim. I take much comfort in the fact that it was I who sent young Dean and his troop round by way of the Laramie. Folsom and his people would have been murdered to a man if I hadn't, and yet I hear that absurd old ass at Emory put Dean in arrest for not coming directly home. Pecksniff should have been retired ten years ago—for imbecility."

"We had a tremendous storm in the mountains to the south two days ago and a courier has just galloped out from Emory, inquiring for news of Dean. It seems he was sent with a big sum of currency for your quartermaster, and ordered to slip through by way of Sweetwater, as Red Cloud was known to be covering the direct road. Somehow it leaked out before he started, and a gang of desperadoes gathered to jump him at Canyon Springs. The storm jumped them, for two of their dead and a dozen horses were rolled out on the flats. Dean must have got through all right, for



The outer ones supported their comrade in the center.

But saw their trail fifteen miles above us. Of course, he'll have to make night marches; but, unless Red Cloud gets wind of his coming and corrals him, he should reach you almost as soon as this. Michel, the bearer, has your dispatches and orders. Retained copies are here. Good luck, old man, and may we meet within the fortnight and wind up Red Cloud once and for all time."

This was all, but more than enough. Riding night and day in wide detour, Michel had made his way to the lately beleaguered spot, and what he brought was joyous news, indeed. Within the coming week the post would have no more to fear. Within a day or two the contractors, then, would tap the sutler's stores and joy would reign supreme. Evidently the soldiers eyed the artisans. Not for weeks could their paymaster be looked for, while the funds for the civilians might reach them on the morrow, provided Red Cloud did not interfere. He couldn't and wouldn't, said the commandant, because he and his braves were all off to the southeast, hunting buffalo. He could and might, said Michel that night at ten o'clock, after taps had sent the garrison to bed, for by the time he left Frayne there were other riders up from Gate City, and all the garrison had learned that Lieut. Dean was taking something like fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks up to the Gap, with only ten men to guard it, and Maj. Burleigh was wild with anxiety lest he shouldn't get through, and had been nearly crazy since he heard of Dean's narrow escape at Canyon Springs. The officer of the day who heard this story told it, with the teller, to the post commandant, and that veteran sat up late and cross-questioned long. Michel's English might be broken, but not his statement. The last arrival

at Frayne before he left was one of Maj. Burleigh's own men from Gate City. He said the general and his staff were expected at Emory the next day, investigating matters, for old Stevens had got stampeded because his sergeant major was assaulted and old Folsom knocked out and a drunken captain by the name of Newhall had been making trouble and it had all told on Maj. Burleigh, who had taken to his bed with nervous prostration.

So, while the garrison went to rest happy, the commanding officer waked long, and finally slept soundly and might have slept late, but that just at dawn, full half an hour before the time for reveille, there came a sharp knocking at the door of his log hut, and the imperative voice of the officer of the day:

"Colonel, colonel, I say! There's sharp firing out here in the hills to the south!"

The peaks to the west were just tinged with purple and red, reflected from the eastward sky, and a faint light was beginning to steal down into the deep valley in which the cantonment lay sleeping, when the veteran commander came hurrying out, half dressed, and hid him, with his attendant officer, to the southern angle of the stockade. There on the narrow ledge or platform built under the sharp tops of the upright logs, were grouped the silent, grave-faced guard, a dozen men, intently listening. Thither presently came running others of the officers or men, suddenly awakened by sense of something unusual going on. Far away among the wooded heights to the south, echoing from the rocky palisades to the west, could be heard the pop, pop of distant musketry, punctuated sometimes with louder bangs of large caliber rifles closer at hand. Little time was there in which to hazard opinion as to the cause. One or two men, faint-hearted at the thought of the peril of Indian battle and hopeful of influencing the judgment of their superiors, began the murmur of "big hunt," "buffalo drive," etc., glancing furtively at the colonel the while as though to observe the effect. But an imperative "Silence, you idiots!" from the officer of the day put sudden end to their conjectures. Only a moment did the commander listen. Then, quick and startling, came the order: "Sound to arms!" and within the minute the stirring peal of the cavalry trumpet was answered by the hoarse thunder of the snare drum, beating the long roll. Out from their "dog tents" and half-finished log huts came the bewildered men. Often as the alarm had sounded on the frontier there was a thrill and ring about it this time that told of action close at hand. Out from the little huts, hurrying into their frock coats and belting on their swords as they glared about them for the cause of the uproar, came the officers, old and young, most of them veterans of many hard-fought fields of the war days—one or two, only, youngsters fresh from the Point. At many a doorway and unglazed window appeared the pallid faces of women and children, some of them weeping in mingled fright and distress. In front of the log guardhouse the sergeant quickly formed the two reliefs not on post. On their designated parades the companies rapidly fell in, while stern-voiced non-commissioned officers rebuked the laggards and aided them into their belts, and each first sergeant took rapid note of his men. No need to call the roll, a skulker would have been detected and kicked into the ranks at the instant. Over under the rough board shelter of the quartermaster's employes the workmen came tumbling out in shirt sleeves, many of them running to the nearest officer and begging for a gun and a place in the fight, for now the firing was loud and lively. Down by the swift flowing stream the tethered horses of the cavalry plunged and neighed in excitement, and the mules in the quartermaster's corral set up their irrepressible bray. For five minutes there was clamor, but no confusion. Then disciplined silence reigned again, all but the nearing volleying at the south. Presently, at rapid trot the cavalry, some 50 strong, came clattering up the stony trail from the stream and with carbines advanced disappeared through the main gateway in a cloud of dust. Two companies were told off to man the loopholes of the stockade. Two others under the command of a senior captain faced by the right flank, and in double-quick time danced away in the wake of the cavalry. Eagerly the watchers climbed the wooden walls or to the tower of the half-finished guardhouse, and, as the red light strengthened in the east and the mountain sides became revealed, studied with their glasses or with straining eyes the southward vista through the hills. They saw the troop form line to the front at the gallop as it swept out over the open ground 400 yards away, saw its flankers scurry to the nearest shoulder of bluff, saw their excited signals and gesticulations, and presently a sheet of skirmishers shot forward from the advancing line and breasted the low ridge 800 yards out from the fort, and then there came floating back the sound of ringing, tumultuous cheer as the skirmishers reached the crest and darted headlong at some unseen object beyond, and after them went the reserve, cheering too. And now the sound of firing became fierce and incessant, and messengers came galloping back to the commandant of the steadily advancing infantry, and they, too, were seen to throw forward heavy skirmish lines and then resume the march. And then, down over the ridge came a little knot of horsemen, made up of three men riding close together, the outer ones supporting between them the comrade in the center. Before they were within 400 yards the young adjutant, gazing through his glasses at the column's side, exclaimed: "It's Dean—dead or wounded!" and one of the surgeons rushed forward to meet the party. "He's weak, sir, almost gone from loss of blood," exclaimed Trooper Conroy, himself bleed-

ing from a gash along the cheek. A faint smile drifted over the young fellow's pallid face as the adjutant, too, galloped up. A feeble hand indicated the bulging saddle pocket. A faint voice faltered: "There's \$10,000 in that packet. We had to fight our way through," and then the brave blue eyes closed and strong arms lifted the almost lifeless form from the saddle as Marshall swooned away.

[To Be Continued.]

REVELING IN COIN.

The Pleasant Pastime of a Wealthy Merchant Who Went Insane.

A Boston merchant of great wealth, believing that certain symptoms indicated that he would become insane, consulted a specialist, and under his advice became an inmate of a private asylum. For 12 years his recreation was the piling up of gold coins and then knocking them over, says Youth's Companion. At times he washed his hands in gold eagles and half eagles. At the end of the long seclusion he returned to his counting-room and in 12 months confirmed the thoroughness of his recovery by making \$500,000. He died of yellow fever in Cuba, where he had gone to look after his sugar plantation.

A similar passion for handling gold coin is now and then exhibited by men who suddenly become rich. George Augustus Sala, in his "Life and Adventures," tells of a London journalist who speculated in railroad stocks. His first venture netted him \$5,000. Drawing it in gold, he repaired to a hotel, emptied the bags of gold in the bed and went to sleep literally in the sands of Patootus. The man was so crazed by his good fortune that he felt pleasure in reveling in a golden bath.

Paganini, the wonderful violinist, when he received the proceeds of his concerts—he insisted on being paid in gold—used to wash his hands in sovereigns. A French novelist, Soulie, wrote a book entitled "The Memoirs of the Devil." It took; the publisher paid him for the first volume \$10,000 in gold. The author carried the coin to his bedroom, poured it into a foot-bath, and enjoyed for half an hour the excitement of moving his feet to and fro in a bath of gold coins, smoking, meanwhile, the biggest of Havanas.

The love of money is one of the dangerous passions.

One Good Turn.

Sir Henry Hawkins, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Brampton after a long term on the criminal bench, was a notable terror to evil-doers. Toward the close of his career he happened to arrive at a railway station, and was at once accosted by a rough fellow who seemed very anxious to assist him in handling his baggage.

Struck with his friendliness, Sir Henry said: "You seem very desirous of helping me, my friend."

"That's what I am, sir," replied the man. "You see, sir, once you did me a good turn."

"Yes?" asked the judge. "When and where, pray?"

"Well," said the fellow, "it was when ye 'ung Crooked Billy. Me an' Billy onet was pals, but we fell out, and Billy says as 'ow next time 'e dropped eyes on me 'e'd do for me with a knife. I knowed Billy, and knowed 'e do as 'e said; and so 'e would, sir, if ye 'adn't 'ung 'im in time. So I'd like to do you a good turn, too, Sir 'Enry.'—Youth's Companion.

Stupidity of Sheep.

The stupidest animal in the world is a plain, everyday sheep. Farmers are never done telling about their stupid doings, productive both of annoyance and financial loss. Here is a specimen case. A valuable sheep was missing, and after a long search the owner concluded that it had been killed by dogs. Some days later, while looking under the barn floor, he saw the missing animal in a salt barrel, and the sheep had gone in to lick up the salt which adhered to the sides of the barrel. Finding that it could not go on through, it stopped, and had been there seven days when discovered, without food or drink. And it would have stayed there until it perished. All it had to do was to back out of the barrel, but it hadn't sense enough to do it.—Golden Days.

Only One Told the Truth.

A countryman on a visit to Glasgow, while walking along Argyle street, reading the sign-boards and the tickets in the shop windows, said to his companion: "Hoo can a' theae ham shops be the best and cheapest? Every yin o' them says that and the same wi' the clothes shops; theae are jist a lot o' 'earsers." They continued along the street until, coming opposite a plumber's shop with a big bill in the window with the words "Castiron Sinks" printed in large letters on it, he exclaimed: "Well, Jock, here's yin that tells the truth at ony rate; but any danged fool kens that castiron wad sink."—N. Y. Tribune.

Good Backing.

"I," said the gentleman who had fairly prospered, "am humbly proud of the fact that I took 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' as my motto when I begun business life." "There is nothing," said the second gentleman, who had measured business wits with the first gentleman, "like having good backing."—Indianapolis Press.

When a Circus is a Success.

A circus cannot be said to have received the highest indorsement unless a boy or two runs away to follow it off.—Atchison Globe.

When Talk Is Cheap.

How freely you talk about your enemy when he is not present!—Atchison Globe.

BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

The Palm Given to Dr. Greene's Nervura.

That Grand Jury, the People, Have So Decided.

Used by Hundreds of Thousands in Spring as a Blood Medicine.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is indeed "the World's Great Spring Medicine." It has come to be recognized by almost everybody as the best possible spring medicine to take, and hundreds of thousands of our people use it during the trying spring months, to tone up anew the relaxed nerves, and re-invigorate and enrich the blood.

A spring medicine is a necessity if one wishes to keep in perfect health and vigor during the changes from winter to summer. This grand spring tonic, this perfect spring medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is exactly what the system needs at this season. It not only purifies, but makes rich, red blood; it not only strengthens and invigorates the nervous system, but re-energizes and revitalizes the nerves by feeding them with renewed nerve force and power. It is not only an aid to digestion, but it creates a regular, natural and healthy action of the bowels, liver, kidneys, which in the spring are always sluggish and inactive.

In fact, it is just what people need to make themselves and keep them well during these months, so threatening to the health of all, and when it is considered that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is made entirely from pure, health-giving vegetable remedies, and that people give it more testimonials of cure than any other remedy on earth, no one can doubt that it is the very best spring remedy for everybody to use.

Mr. Gustave Lebach, of 337 First St., Jersey City, N. J., says:—

"I was troubled with sick headaches, and could not sleep on account of the pains in my head. I was suffering night and day with dyspepsia, could not eat anything, my stomach would sour. I had to starve myself to have any ease. I had to give up work at last. I was so nervous and miserable, and I was falling away in flesh so that my friends hardly knew me. I tried several remedies, but without avail. At last someone recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I tried one bottle and began to improve. I started in to eat all right; then I picked up my health; my headaches disappeared, and my weakness and sour stomach went away. I used three bottles, and could sleep all night with ease; I used six bottles, and felt like a new man. I can now do a hard day's work without any trouble, and I am as happy as a bird in spring. I was so miserable, always suffering, always in pain, but now I am like a new man."

Use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy this spring, for it is the discovery and prescription of a well-known physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th St., New York City, who is responsible for its beneficial action, and who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

RICH ORE IN PIKE'S PEAK.

Mining Company Well Paid for Boring Nine Hundred Feet into Mountain.

The first strike of any importance ever made on Pike's peak is the one just discovered in the tunnel of the Oil Creek Mining company of Cincinnati. The mountain has been prospected for years and is supposed by many to be the starting point of the rich leads found in Cripple Creek, but surface work has never disclosed any ore. By running a tunnel into the very heart of the mountain, however, the Oil Creek company has opened a three-foot vein of \$80 ore and pockets carrying fabulous values. The tunnel is now in 900 feet under Pike's peak. Work was begun in March, 1896. At the time there was no ore in sight, and nothing but a theory to warrant the expenditure of money. George H. Bohrer, president of the German national bank of Cincinnati, is also president of the Oil Creek Mining company, George Kreis is secretary and J. R. Picotou is treasurer.

The utmost secrecy is maintained by the interested parties.

His Stock in Trade.

"Can't you afford to wear better clothes than those?" asked the sympathetic woman of the street beggar, as she eyed his tattered garments. "No, ma'am, I really can't," was the mendicant's reply; "these togs is what I beg in."—Yonkers Statesman.

Passed the Age Limit.

Miss Oldgirl—Oh, did you say I was a coquette or a coquette?
 Mr. Sourdrip—A coquette.
 "What a strange mistake! Whatever made you say 'coquette'?"
 "Because they don't make coquettes out of spring chickens."—Baltimore American.

The Very Latest.

Customer—Here's a piece of goods that should make nice trousers, but the stripes don't appear to be straight. They're curved, aren't they?
 Tailor—Yes, they curve outward, you notice. That cloth is designed especially for bowlegged gents.—Philadelphia Press.

How It Was Done.

Freshleigh—Pray, how did you become ossified?
 Ossified Man—In my youth I was nice and soft like you; when I grew up and realized what a cruel world this is, I became hardened.—Ohio State Journal.

Clinging Gowns.

Mrs. Church—Did you say your husband liked these clinging gowns?
 Mrs. Gotham—Yes; he likes one to cling to me about four seasons.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Finances.

She—What did papa say when you asked him, Bertie?
 Bertie—He said: "This is so sudden!"—Puck.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Signed before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
 Notary Public.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
 Sold by Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"There's a lesson in that would-be western epicure who died after eating six pigs' feet." "What is it?" "That four feet are enough for any pig."—Philadelphia Times.

There Is No Death

from Croup, Pneumonia and Diphtheria, if Hoxsie's Croup Cure is used promptly. No opium to stupefy the brain. No peccate to nauseate the stomach. Sold by druggists, 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, m'fr., Buffalo, N. Y.

Jack—"Did Miss Withers make him wait for an answer?" Arthur—"Yes; it was 15 minutes before they could bring her to."—Town Topics.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottle 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

"So the poet is financially embarrassed?" "I should say so. Why, he actually has to eat breakfast foods for dinner."—Philadelphia Record.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

Physicians recommend KEMP'S BAL-SAM for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms, but get a bottle to-day and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe brings on pneumonia. KEMP'S BAL-SAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists, 25c and 50c.

The man who is wedded to his art usually has Poverty for his mother-in-law.—Town Topics.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1 cent as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Genius can only breathe free in an atmosphere of freedom.—John Stuart Mill.

It is easy to recover from another man's adversity.—Ran's Horn.

HELP FOR WOMEN

WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by



MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.



It Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S ROSS, Box 10, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. CONSUMPTION.

STARTLING STORY.

A New Crisis in Oriental Affairs Is at Hand.

ENGLAND IS AROUSED.

Is Said to Have Asked Uncle Sam to Aid Her.

TO THWART CZAR'S PLANS.

The Occupation of Manchuria by the Russians Is Said to Be Regarded by English Statesmen as Dangerous to the Other Powers.

London, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in far eastern affairs, which, in the opinion of the British government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the Orient. In this crisis negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation." What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf, and asking the United States if it is prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Almost simultaneously the United States government instructed its various ambassadors to take similar steps.

The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

Japan is relied upon to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain.

Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the hitherto lethargic attitude of the British government regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line, in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

What prompts the British foreign office to take such an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences, is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the ministers of the powers to the Chinese government, and having put herself on record as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down.

That she must do so Lord Lansdowne considers vital both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert of powers.

A feeling pervades inner circles here that if Count Lamsdorf's explanation is accepted by the powers, Russia will be accorded a free hand to take all she pleases, and the door will be opened to any other power aggressive enough to step in and annex Chinese provinces, under the pretext of temporary occupation.

Berlin, March 9.—The German press believes that Russia's assurances regarding Manchuria to Sir Charles Scott are insincere and intended to blind the world.

The National Zeitung frankly asserts that this is their object.

"Emperor Kwang Su opposes the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Manchuria," says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Express, "and has instructed Li Hung Chang to refer Russia to the other powers."

Liu Kun Yi, the viceroy of Nankin, has appealed to Great Britain, Japan and the United States, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, to assist China to resist Russia's designs in Manchuria.

Death of a Missouri Crenus.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 9.—William Wyeth, for 30 years one of the most prominent promoters and manufacturers of the state, died at his home here Friday. He was many times a millionaire.

A Riot at San Juan.

San Juan, P. R., March 9.—A riot occurred here Thursday. At 6 p. m. five artillerymen and a corporal of artillery, named Hiseock, left their guard post without orders and charged across the plaza into a street in which a mob had assembled. The soldiers fired a volley into the air, dispersed the mob and rescued School Superintendent Armstrong, who was besieged by the mob in a house. For hours previous to the rescue of Armstrong the city had been overrun by a riotous crowd of 1,500 persons, who shouted "Down with the Americans" and other similar cries.

HAWAII'S LEGISLATURE.

Holds Its Sessions in the Former Home of Kings and Few of Its Members Can Talk English.

Honolulu, March 1, via San Francisco, March 8.—The first territorial legislature of Hawaii began its sessions in Honolulu, February 20, and has been in session since.

J. A. Akina, independent, a Hawaiian-Chinese member from the island of Kauai, was elected speaker of the house, and Nicholas Russell, of Hawaii, a white man, was chosen president of the senate.

With both houses in control of the independent home rule party and containing a majority of native Hawaiians, the legislature has already been the scene of some remarkable proceedings and the end of the session promises to see many very radical measures adopted, among those to which the controlling party is committed being a liquor dispensary law, a taxation system that will be a combination of single tax and income tax doctrines, an election law based on proportionate representation, and a law excluding from the territory all persons who may arrive here afflicted with consumption or leprosy.

The question of languages is another source of trouble. The organic act says that all proceedings of the legislature shall be conducted in the English language. Half of the members cannot speak English, and Hawaiian interpreters have been employed in both houses. It is the opinion of some lawyers that this will invalidate all proceedings, and this matter will come before the courts when some laws have been passed.

Chief Justice Frear and Gov. Dole, who were members of the commission that adopted the rule in question, have expressed the opinion that it intended to provide that no language but English should be spoken. The independents claim that laws and resolutions, etc., shall be in English. Every measure and every speech is being given in both English and Hawaiian.

The house meets in the throne room of the old palace building, now occupied by executive officials. The speaker's chair is the former throne of Hawaiian monarchs.

The steamship Zealandia has arrived here with 769 Porto Ricans from Port Los Angeles. Three of the immigrants died on the way. The immigrants are being sent in steamers to various plantations. It is reported that the Zealandia is to make several trips as a carrier of Porto Ricans, and that at least 5,000 more will be brought here by her in the near future.

The Inter-Island Telegraph Co. has given formal notice of the opening for business of the wireless telegraph system between Honolulu and the island of Maui.

TWO DEAD, SEVEN INJURED.

A Frightful Accident in an Elevator at Moline, Ill. — Occupants Killed by Falling Weights.

Moline, Ill., March 8.—Two men were killed and seven injured yesterday by the fall of an elevator in the works of the Moline Plow Co. The dead:

Arvid J. Burgston, back of head crushed by falling weight, dead resulting instantly.

E. D. Swanson, internal injuries; died at hospital.

The most seriously injured are: Herman Anderson, left arm and elbow fractured; left hand crushed; amputated at wrist.

John Apen, knee and ankle hurt.

A. W. Brunstrom, left arm broken in four places and badly mangled.

Gustav Moffstedt, left arm broken.

The accident occurred while the men were going to work. Twenty-five workmen crowded upon the 9x12-foot platform. The elevator ascended a few feet when a drum gear gave way, letting the cage fall from the first story to the basement.

The iron counterbalance weights shot up to the top of the shaft and four of them, each weighing 100 pounds, became disengaged by collision with the framework of the shaft and crashed down four stories upon the men below.

One weight struck Burgston, crushing his head and spattering his brains over the faces of his companions. Swanson at the moment was engaged in a friendly scuffle with Burgston and was struck by another weight that injured him fatally.

The elevator was warranted to carry 4,000 pounds. An inquest was held and a verdict was returned exonerating the plow company.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

Circumstantial Evidence Was Against a Long Island Man.

New York, March 8.—Chauncey F. Glover, a wealthy resident of Cutchogue, L. I., was yesterday found guilty in the supreme court of Suffolk county on the charge of forging a will purporting to be that of his father. Glover was sentenced to four years and four months' imprisonment. He fell in a faint as the judge passed sentence upon him. The older Glover died in 1890 and the son contested the will which was produced at that time. In 1900 Glover offered for probate as his father's estate, the paper being dated 1890.

The stationer who manufactured the paper on which the alleged will was written testified that the paper was not manufactured until 1897, and upon this evidence Glover was convicted.

A Huge Purchase of Glass.

Pittsburg, March 8.—James A. Chambers, president, and William Loeffler, vice president, of the American Window Glass Co., returned from New York last night, where with officials of the International Glass Co. they met the executive jobbers' association and took an order for 1,000,000 boxes of glass. The price to be paid for this immense order is 25 per cent. higher than the present price. The glass is to be delivered in March and April. The order is worth \$2,000,000.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Experts of Agricultural Department Claim to Have Devised a System that Is Almost Perfect.

Washington, March 8.—Since last autumn the navy department has suspended the experiments in the employment of wireless telegraphy as a means of communication between naval vessels and between vessels and the shore. Up to this time none of the warships have been equipped with a permanent plant. While it may be true that Marconi, who is in the United States, may, while here, communicate to the navy department some proposition looking to the installation of his own system of telegraphy on our naval vessels, the navy department has not yet engaged him.

Rear Admiral Bradford, the chief of the equipment bureau, which naturally would install any such means of communication, has had conferences with some of the most eminent electricians in the United States as to the availability of the wireless telegraph for naval use, but so far nothing like the ideal system has been found.

The latest proposition has been broached by the department of agriculture. Secretary Wilson, hearing that the navy was casting about for a serviceable system of telegraphy, has written Admiral Bradford to notify him that the agricultural department has been experimenting for some time with wireless telegraphy and has attained remarkable results. His experts assert with the greatest positiveness that they have evolved a system radically different from Marconi's and of far greater efficiency. For obvious reasons the details of the process are kept secret, but it is probable that within a short time a practical exhibition will be made on board of a naval vessel.

The bureau of equipment has a considerable sum at its disposal to cover the expenses of installing all kinds of electrical appliances, aside from those connected with the mechanical department of the ship, and when Secretary Wilson gives the order a part of this will be spent in trying Secretary Wilson's experts' device. The outcome will be watched with the greatest interest by all naval men, particularly in view of the announcement that not only Great Britain but Germany and the other European maritime powers already have ordered the installation of wireless plants in their navies.

REFUSED TO BE BRIBED.

Navy Yard Officials Cause the Arrest of an Alleged Dishonest Contractor.

New York, March 8.—B. C. Anderson, proprietor of the Jefferson brass works, of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on an indictment handed down by the federal grand jury, charging him, on two counts, with attempting to bribe officials at the Brooklyn navy yard to pass bills rendered by him for goods not delivered. He was held in \$7,500 bonds.

The first indictment against Anderson charges him with having attempted to bribe Lieut. Wilfred V. Powelson, who is in charge of the department of electrical equipment of the navy yard and a member of the board of inspection of that department. Anderson, it is alleged, made a specific order of \$2,000 to Powelson if he would audit and certify a bill for goods and materials which Anderson never delivered.

The second indictment is based upon similar testimony from A. J. Porter, chief clerk of the department, who alleges that Anderson placed on his desk an envelope containing a roll of bills, and which were rejected. Anderson holds a contract with the government for the supply of certain brass castings for use in the navy. In fulfilling this contract with the government it is alleged that he sought to secure payment for large quantities of goods through false vouchers and which he did not deliver.

CONSERVATIVES WIN.

Scored a Victory in the Cuban Constitutional Convention.

Havana, March 8.—The Cuban constitutional convention met Thursday afternoon for a formal discussion of the Platt amendment. The conservative element scored a victory. It was decided to continue the sessions of the convention and to refer the amendment to the special committee on relations, with instructions to bring in a report.

Gen. Sanguinelli contended that the intention of the original call was annulled by Gov. Gen. Wood's instructions at the opening of the convention, when delegates were asked to give only an opinion.

The radical element did not flock to Sanguinelli as had been expected, and the convention's action in referring the question to the special committee on relations indicates a willingness to recede from the former attitude. It is evident that many of the delegates still hope the amendment will be changed, but there is no bitter feeling now apparent. It is doubtful whether the convention will ever agree to accept the amendments. It is generally believed that the crisis, if any existed, is passed and that by this time the committee reports the present excitement will have died out.

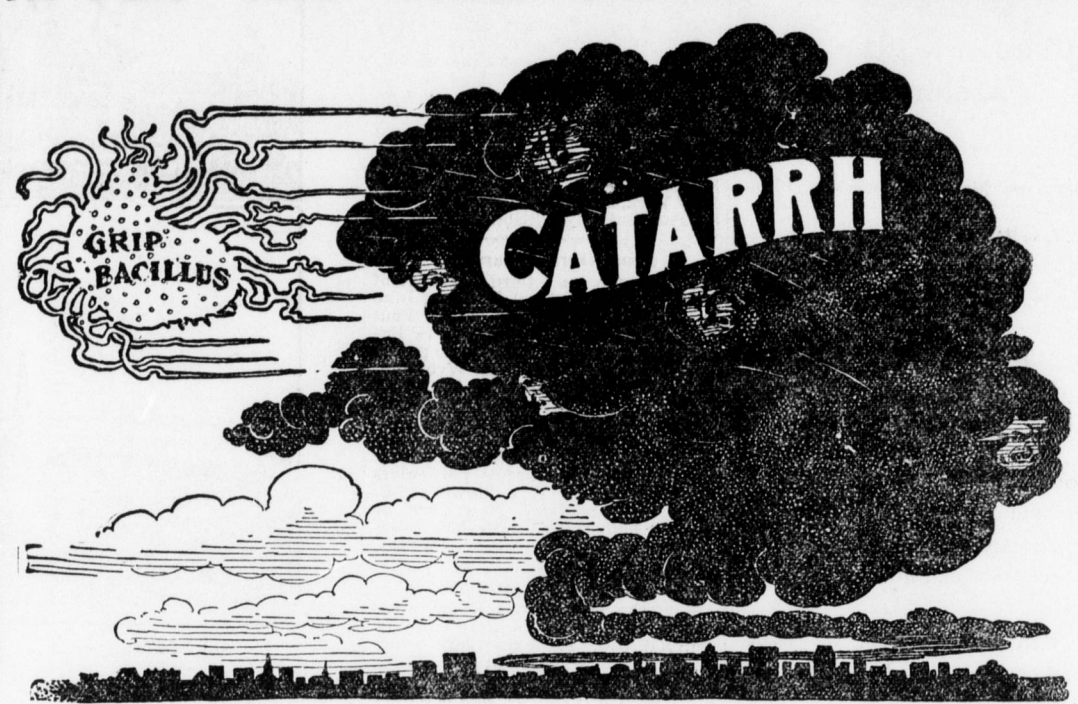
A Will from England.

London, March 8.—The Board of Trade Journal warns British manufacturers that the reports of a British commercial agent in the United States show that American boots and shoes are capturing markets where British goods ought to have a monopoly.

Passed a Parole Bill.

St. Paul, Minn., March 8.—The house yesterday passed the Denning parole bill allowing prisoners sentenced for life to be paroled after serving 30 years. The bill was introduced in the interest of the Younger brothers, who are serving life sentences for participation in the famous Northfield bank raid in September, 1876. The bill was amended so that it will require the written consent of each member of the pardon board before a life prisoner can be paroled. This practically leaves the matter as it is at present.

AFTER THE GRIP COMES CATARRH.



LIKE A TERRIBLE CYCLONE grip bacillus has passed over our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving behind it a dark cloud of anguish and despair.

Catarrh follows grip as effect follows cause.

A multitude of catarrh victims will spring up in the trail of the awful epidemic of grip that has just passed over our fair country.

The hope to these people is Peruna.

Most people know this already.

Everyone who has had the least touch of grip, should not fail to take a course of treatment with Peruna.

Peruna eradicates every vestige of the disease and leaves the system in a normal condition.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After giving Peruna a fair trial I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with coughs, colds, la grippe and all catarrhal complaints."—J. B. Crowley.

Hon. George H. White, Congressman from North Carolina, writes:

"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White.

Hon. J. P. Megrew, Superintendent U. S. Capitol Police Force, of Washington, D. C., says:

"Having suffered from the grip, I was advised by a friend to use your Peruna. I also used it for my catarrh, and I can now cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who is suffering from the grip and catarrh."—J. P. Megrew.

Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Counselor, Loyal Mystic Legion, 233 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"For years I have unfortunately found my system in a peculiarly receptive condition for catarrh when I was exposed in any way to inclement weather. At those times I would be severely afflicted with la grippe and its unpleasant consequences. Now for the past year and a half I have used Peruna in such cases and have found that it not only cures me quickly, but it also cleanses my blood and renders me less liable to catch cold. It is the finest preventive of colds that I know of and a very superior tonic."—Anna Russell.

Miss Alice Dressler, 1313 North Bryant avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from the la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after-effects remained through the summer, and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. In the fall I caught a cold after getting my feet wet and attending a lecture in a cold hall, and I suffered a relapse. An unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat followed, and as I was in a weak condition physically previous to this, it took but little to break me down completely.

"One of my college friends who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna, and I did so and found it all more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system, and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Miss Alice Dressler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES

UNION MADE.

The real worth of W. L. Douglas \$2.00 and \$3.50 shoes compared with other makes is \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Our \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dollar exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for postage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Write for catalogue. See strong style. We use Fast Color. Eyelets in all our shoes. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

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Refreshment room for ladies and gentlemen. Meals any time between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. at moderate prices.

Headquarters for Pan-American souvenirs, Buffalo and Niagara Falls souvenirs.

We are now showing new spring goods in all departments, including millinery, cloaks, suits, waists, gloves and neckwear.

In dress goods, silks and wash fabrics we also lead the trade of Buffalo.

We show hundreds of private patterns in new carpets which can be seen in no other store in Buffalo.

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COMMISSIONERS SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN CAMERON COUNTY.

A GREABLE to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, the Commissioners of the County of Cameron hereby give notice that on **Wednesday, 20th day of March, 1901**, at 1:30 p. m., they will sell at public sale at the Court House in Emporium, Pa., all or any part or parts of the following described lands which have been purchased for the use of the county of Cameron, and are now held by it:

War. No.	SHIPPER TOWNSHIP.	Acres.
4967—	W. H. Howard, warrantee or owner,	375
6108	do do do do do do do do	60
1123	do do do do do do do do	360
1142	do do do do do do do do	50
1188	do do do do do do do do	151
M&D	do do do do do do do do	170
5038—	Josiah Howard, do do do do	405
5037	do do do do do do do do	506
1141	do do do do do do do do	50
4968	do do do do do do do do	802
4984	do do do do do do do do	862
vacant	A. H. Shafer, do do do do	583
1319	do do do do do do do do	32
1143	do do do do do do do do	50
4986—	Peter Brown, do do do do	50
4986	do do do do do do do do	100
6108—	Mrs. Henry Bliss, do do do do	40
2387—	Daniel Barr, do do do do	148
1407	do do do do do do do do	78
5037—	G. W. Warner, do do do do	300
4986—	Geo. Brown & Son, do do do do	100
1142—	L. E. Gibbs, do do do do	100
4983—	A. A. Housler Est., do do do do	40

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.
1193— Unknown, warrantee or owner, 55
F&R—J. D. Bucher, do do do do 100
GROVE TOWNSHIP.
4119— E. O. Aldrich, warrantee or owner, 742
4128— W. H. Summerson, do do do do 360
vacant—A. H. Shafer, do do do do 330
8704— Barclay Bros., do do do do 105
4267—A. H. Shafer, do do do do 40
4122—U. B. Russell, do do do do 518
GIBSON TOWNSHIP.
5451—D. J. McDonald Est., warrantee or owner, 175
LUMBER TOWNSHIP.—SEATED.
All that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situate, lying and being in Cameron Village, township of Lumber, county of Cameron, State of Pennsylvania, viz: Beginning at a post on the Southern street eighty-four feet west from the corner or junction of Lott's avenue with said Southern street, running thence north 32° east 123 feet to a post; thence north 61° west 51 feet to a post; thence south 32° west 123 feet to a post; thence along said Southern street south 61° east 51 feet to the place of beginning, containing 6,429 square feet located on town map as lot No. 3, plot F. F., returned as the land of the Knights of Pythias.

A. F. VOOG,
E. W. GASKILL,
A. W. MASON,
Commissioners of Cameron County.
ATTEST:
J. K. HOCKLEY, Clerk.
Emporium, Pa., Feb. 26th, 1901.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

Low Rates West.

Commencing February 12, and every Tuesday thereafter until April 30, 1901, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. will sell tickets to points in North Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, at greatly reduced rates. For the benefit of settlers. For full information call on or address W. S. Howell, G. E. P. A., 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, D. P. A., 810 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 49-12t

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays of February, March, April, May and June the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. will sell Homeseekers' Excursion tickets from Chicago to points in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Utah, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, at rate of one fare, plus two dollars, for the round trip, good for twenty-one days. For full particulars call on or address W. S. Howell, G. E. P. A., 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, D. P. A., 810 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 49-21t

The Election Returns Show

That the Lackawanna Railroad has been elected Americas most comfortable Railroad. If the result of election suited you, take a trip on the Lackawanna with your family; if it went the other way, get even by taking a little journey, and forget your troubles. Remember Lackawanna Agents can sell you tickets to any point in Greater America. Excursion rates are now in effect to all Southern resorts, Cuba, Florida and the Pacific Coast. If you want to know all about your proposed trip, call on nearest D. L. & W. R. R. Agent, or write Fred P. Fox, Div. Pass. Agent, Buffalo, N. Y. 37-tf

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing W. S. Howell, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa. 3-4t

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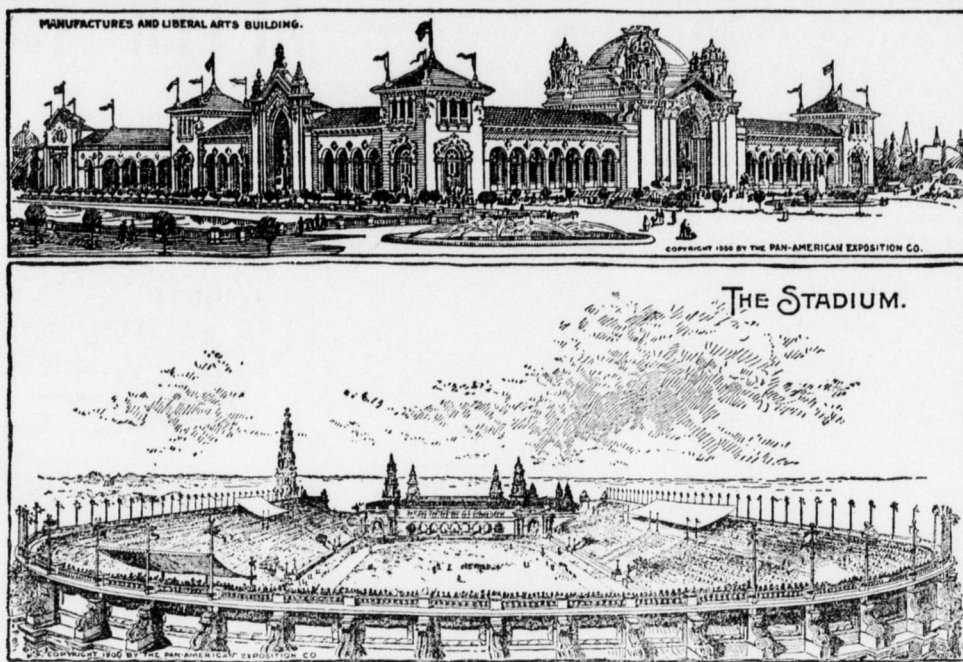
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GEO. J. LABAR,

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ALL SORTS.

See a woman in another column picking grapes for Speer's wines. Read all about it. Excellent for weakly persons and the aged particularly for females.

Morgan has at last hung up his canal spade.

When children have earache, saturate a piece of cotton with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT, and place it in the ear. It will stop the pain quickly. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. mar

The lumbermen recognize the value of the festive board.

When you are bilious, use those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers to cleanse the liver and bowels. They never gripe. R. C. Dodson. Sly

Our hopes are revived by the announcement of picnic rates.

No one knows the unbearable torture one undergoes from piles unless they are so afflicted. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is a quick, safe and painless cure. Price 50 cents in bottles. Tubes 75 cents at L. Taggart's. mar

Deroulette is inclined to serve his opponent up at a Buffet lunch.

See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve when you ask for it. The genuine is a certain cure for piles, sores and skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. Sly

French duellists are bound to keep up the activity in the cutlery trade.

Couldn't help getting a cold never cures it; but carrying home a bottle of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP, and using it as directed, will cure the worst kind of cough or cold. Price 25 and 50 cents, at L. Taggart's. mar

This favoritism to English bulldogs is another sign of a secret alliance.

Their promptness and their pleasant effects make DeWitt's Little Early Risers most popular little pills wherever they are known. They are simply perfect for liver and bowel troubles. R. C. Dodson. Sly

Dutch mail plants are to be the next addition to Pierpont Morgan's garden.

Children often inherit feeble digestive power and colic of a more or less severe character results, when food is taken which is at all difficult to digest. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE acts as a general and permanent tonic. Price 25 cents. L. Taggart. mar

The railroads have finished considerable of their spring snow-plowing.

The lingering cough following gripe calls for One Minute Cough Cure. For all throat and lung troubles this is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Prevents consumption. R. C. Dodson. Sly

In anticipation of Easter feasting they are putting up the price of steel plates.

For all pulmonary troubles BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP, taken in the early stages, proves a certain and sure specific. It is equally effective in croup and whooping cough, and if used in season prevents the further development of consumption. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. m

The Hawaiian Legislature seems inclined to get in line with the Reichsrath.

Counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are liable to cause blood poisoning. Leave them alone. The original has the name DeWitt's upon the box and wrapper. It is a harmless and healing salve for skin diseases. Unequalled for piles. R. C. Dodson. Sly

The man who thaws dynamite continues to be numbered among the scattering.

Are you sick? If so, investigate the merits of HERBINE. It is a concentrated medicine, the dose is small, yet it quickly produces the most gratifying results, digestion improves, the lips and cheeks lose their pallor, the eye becomes bright and the step elastic. Price 50 cents. L. Taggart. mar

Thorns and snares are in the way of all, yet some people seem to step into more than others.

Like Oliver Twist, children ask for more when given One Minute Cough Cure. Mothers endorse it highly for croup. It quickly cures all coughs and colds and every throat and lung trouble. It is a specific for gripe and asthma and has long been a well known remedy for whooping cough. R. C. Dodson. Sly

When You Get a Headache

don't waste a minute but go to your druggist and get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules. They will prevent pain, even though your skull were cracking. They are harmless, too. Read the guarantee.

Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. Mar

In order to keep up to our own Dreyfuss, the other one is about to issue a book.

Krause's Cold Cure

for colds in the head, chest, throat or any portion of the body, breaks up a cold in 24 hours without interruption to work. Will prevent colds if taken when first symptoms appear.

Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. Mar

Now that he has been inaugurated, McKinley doesn't seem to care what kind of weather we get.

Nerves Like a Flat Iron.

A woman who suffered for three years from nervous prostration says, two bottles of Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound effected a complete cure. She hardly knows today whether she has nerves or not, as she never feels them. It is certainly a wonderful remedy.

Sold by L. Taggart. Mar

Dewey has just been paid his extra compensation for the work he did before breakfast on May 1, 1898.

How to Cure a Cold.

Don't go to bed. Don't stop work. Don't take a Turkish bath and render yourself liable to an attack of pneumonia. Krause's Cold Cure, in convenient capsule form, will cure you in 24 hours. They are pleasant to take and cause no ringing in your head or other disagreeable sensations.

Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. Mar

The rich and the poor meet together on the street, yet they seldom speak as they pass by.

A Horrible Outbreak

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbill of Morgantown, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, sores, ulcers and piles. Only 25c at L. Taggart's. Mar

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, yet few people believe it.

Working 24 Hours a Day.

There's no rest for those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy, curing torpid liver, jaundice, biliousness, fever and ague. They banish sick headache, drive out malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them. 25c at L. Taggart's. Mar

Prof. Iverson, of Lonaconing, Md., suffered terribly from neuralgia of the stomach and indigestion for thirteen years and after the doctors failed to cure him they fed him on morphine. A friend advised the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and after taking a few bottles of it he says, "It has cured me entirely. I can't say too much for Kodol Dyspepsia Cure." It digests what you eat. R. C. Dodson. Sly

He that seeketh good procureth favor, yet the Christians do not always hold the high places.

The stomach controls the situation. Those who are hearty and strong are those who can eat and digest plenty of food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. If you suffer from indigestion, heartburn, belching or any other stomach trouble, this preparation can't help but do you good. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. R. C. Dodson. Sly

A fair woman without discretion is like a jewel of gold in a swine's snout.

Stops the Cough
And Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents. 26yl

Helpful Hints.

Few promises carefully made and well kept builds a more substantial character than many promises made and many broken.

The kingdom of God is within you; when this truth is realized, combined with true righteousness, seeming impossibilities melt away.

Do you give your wife and children the same kind words and pleasant smile that you do strangers? If you do not, none know better than you the falseness of the words and smiles you offer outside your home.

Do you think, if the family circle was broken by death, or yourself brought to sickness or disease, you would want to go to the club house for comfort rather than the so often neglected home, where the spirit of true love dwells?

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Trial bottle free at L. Taggart's drug store. Mar

The desire of the slothful man is to rest and he will often get tired doing that.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Down's Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Down's Elixir to cure consumption, when used according to directions or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough. For sale by L. Taggart, and R. C. Dodson. 1-3tcow

Does it Pay to Buy Cheap.

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the ONLY remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try ONE bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. Sold by L. Taggart.

Get Green's Prize Almanac. 2n34eow

The man who is greedy all the day long is generally too hungry to sleep well at night.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 26yl

A man is often raised by humility, yet his ascent is more brisk and prompt by nitro-glycerine.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Taggart. Mar

If you want a Boarder, Advertise in the PRESS.

SPEER'S
GRAPE WINES.

ALSO
UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE,
And *** Climax Brandy.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE
NINE YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards, and left hanging on the vine until fully ripe before gathering. It is invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world, being produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, at his own vineyards, the past forty years. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is a WINE TO BE RELIED ON. [See that the signature of ALFREDO SPEER, FASSA, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.]

Speer's (Socialite) Claret
Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine, especially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry

Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's *** Climax Brandy

IS A PURE distillation of the grape, and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes and equal in every respect to the high price Old Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot be distinguished.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO
KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifies cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

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1—	Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.	25
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Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs,
Colds,
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Whooping Cough, Asthma,
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Consumption, is

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CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25c & 50c.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

Poor Indeed

are those weighed down by mental depression. Men rise in this world through buoyant nerve force. The loss of this force daily drags down to failure some of the world's brightest minds. Such a condition is commonly known as Nervous Debility. When you lose self-confidence and feel your strength, energy and nerve force are slipping away, it is high time you seek sensible aid.

You prefer health and success to misery and failure.

Sex-in Pills

have no equal as a nerve restorer. A couple of boxes will dispel that heavy feeling; the unnatural weariness disappears and replaces languor with new force and vigor of body and brain. Six boxes will cure any ordinary case of nervous debility. If not, you get your money back.
\$1.00 per box; 6 for \$5.00, mailed in plain packages. Book free. PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa. 51

TABLER'S
BUCK EYE PILE
OINTMENT
CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE AND CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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